

# Embeddings of semisimple complex Lie groups and cohomological components of modules

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## Abstract

Let  $G \hookrightarrow \tilde{G}$  be an embedding of semisimple complex Lie groups,  $B \subset \tilde{B}$  a pair of nested Borel subgroups and  $G/B \hookrightarrow \tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$  the associated embedding of flag manifolds. Let  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})$  be an equivariant invertible sheaf on  $\tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$  and  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$  be its restriction to  $G/B$ . Consider the  $G$ -equivariant pullback

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\tilde{G}/\tilde{B}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \longrightarrow H(G/B, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) .$$

The Borel-Weil-Bott theorem and Schur's lemma imply that  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is either surjective or zero. If  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is nonzero, the image of the dual map  $(\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}})^*$  is a  $G$ -irreducible component in a  $\tilde{G}$ -irreducible module, called a cohomological component.

We establish a necessary and sufficient condition for nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ . Also, we prove a theorem on the structure of the set of pairs of dominant weights  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu})$  with  $V(\mu) \subset \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$  cohomological. Simplified specializations are formulated for regular and diagonal embeddings. In particular, we give an alternative proof of a recent theorem of Dimitrov and Roth. Beyond the regular and diagonal cases, we study equivariantly embedded rational curves and we also show that the generators of the algebra of ad-invariant polynomials on a semisimple Lie algebra can be obtained as cohomological components. Our methods rely on Kostant's theory of Lie algebra cohomology.

## Introduction

The classical Borel-Weil-Bott theorem provides realizations for the irreducible finite dimensional modules of a semisimple complex Lie group  $G$  as cohomology spaces associated to irreducible homogeneous vector bundles on the flag manifolds of  $G$ . We address the “functorial” behavior of this construction, i.e. we consider equivariant embeddings of flag manifolds and the resulting pullbacks of cohomology. In this paper, we concentrate on the case of complete flag manifolds and cohomology of line bundles. The study of vector bundles on partial flag manifolds will be carried out in a future work.

Let  $B \subset G$  be a Borel subgroup, and  $X = G/B$  be the complete flag manifold of  $G$ . The  $G$ -equivariant line bundles on  $X$  are in bijection with the characters of  $B$  and are parametrized by the weight lattice  $\mathcal{P}$  of  $G$  with respect to a Cartan subgroup  $H \subset B$ . Denote by  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$  the sheaf of local sections of the line bundle  $G \times_B \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda}$ , for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ . The Borel-Weil-Bott theorem states that

$$H^q(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) \cong \begin{cases} V(w \cdot \lambda)^* & , \text{ if } q = l(w) \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise } , \end{cases}$$

where  $V(\mu)$  denotes the  $G$ -module with  $B$ -highest weight  $\mu$  and  $w \cdot \lambda$  is the unique dominant weight in the orbit of the weight  $\lambda$  under the affine action of the Weyl group (see section 1.2.3 for details on the notation).

Suppose that  $G$  is included as a subgroup of another semisimple complex Lie group  $\tilde{G}$ . Extend  $B$  to a Borel subgroup  $\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{G}$  and put  $\tilde{X} = \tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$ . Then there is an equivariant embedding of flag manifolds

$$\varphi : X \hookrightarrow \tilde{X} .$$

Given an invertible sheaf  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})$  on  $\tilde{X}$ , it restricts to an invertible sheaf  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$  on  $X$ , and there is a  $G$ -equivariant pullback map

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \longrightarrow H(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) .$$

By the Borel-Weil-Bott theorem, the domain space is an irreducible  $\tilde{G}$ -module,  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^*$ , and the target space is an irreducible  $G$ -module,  $V(w \cdot \lambda)^*$ . By Schur's lemma,  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is either surjective or zero. When  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is nonzero, its dual is a  $G$ -monomorphism  $(\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}})^* : V(w \cdot \lambda) \hookrightarrow \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$ . This brings us to the central notion considered in this paper.

*Given an irreducible  $\tilde{G}$ -module  $\tilde{V}$ , an irreducible  $G$ -submodule  $V \subset \tilde{V}$  is called a cohomological component, if it can be realized as the image of  $(\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}})^*$  for an appropriate  $\tilde{\lambda}$ .*

The construction of cohomological components could be termed as “geometric branching” of representations, versus the general “algebraic branching”. Here are three problems arising naturally after the above definition.

**Problem I:** *Find a criterion for nonvanishing of the pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ .*

**Problem II:** *Characterize the cohomological components of a given irreducible  $\tilde{G}$ -module.*

**Problem III:** *Find all pairs of dominant weights  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu})$  such that  $V(\mu)$  is a cohomological component of  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$ .*

The goal of this paper is to address these problems. We present a complete solution to the first one. The resulting criterion actually gives a solution to problem

II as well. Problem III is addressed in section 2.3. A complete solution is not given, but some important structural properties of the *set of cohomological pairs*

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\varphi) = \{(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{P}^+ \times \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+ : V(\mu) \subset \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu}) \text{ cohomological}\} \quad (1)$$

are found. With these properties in place, the description of  $\mathcal{C}$  is reduced to some more concrete questions.

The initial motivation for this study came after the work of Dimitrov and Roth on diagonal embeddings, where the above problems were first addressed, and solved, cf. [DR09a], [DR09b]. It is in this work that the notion of a cohomological component was originally introduced. In the case of a diagonal embedding,  $X \hookrightarrow X \times X$ , Künneth's formula allows an interpretation of the pullback as a cup product map

$$\pi^{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)} : H^{q_1}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_1)) \otimes H^{q_2}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_2)) \longrightarrow H^{q_1+q_2}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)) .$$

When the dual map  $(\pi^{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)})^*$  is nonzero, its image is an irreducible component  $V(w \cdot (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2))$  of the tensor product  $V(w_1 \cdot \lambda_1) \otimes V(w_2 \cdot \lambda_2)$ . This makes the diagonal case particularly interesting, as it relates to Littlewood-Richardson theory. Dimitrov and Roth presented the following solution to problem I:  $\pi^{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)}$  is nonzero if and only if

$$\Phi_{w_1} \sqcup \Phi_{w_2} = \Phi_w , \quad (2)$$

where  $\Phi_\sigma = \Delta^+ \cap \sigma^{-1}(\Delta^-)$  is the inversion set of a Weyl group element  $\sigma$ . Dimitrov and Roth also proved that the generic cohomological components, in the diagonal case, are generalized PRV components of stable multiplicity 1 and vice versa. Later, Ressayre removed the genericity condition, cf. [Res09].

The methods employed by Dimitrov and Roth for the proof of their criterion for nonvanishing are algebro-geometric. However, condition (2) is Lie theoretic in nature and it seemed desirable to have a proof and “explanation” for this criterion in Lie theoretic terms. The necessary framework is readily available in Kostant's fundamental paper on Lie algebra cohomology, [Kos61], and turns out to be sufficiently flexible to allow treatment of the general case. Kostant's theorem is a Lie-algebraic counterpart to the Borel-Weil-Bott theorem and has a particularly strong feature: explicit harmonic representatives.

In theorem 2.2 of the present paper we provide a complete solution of problem I. The criterion can be formulated briefly, using Kostant's harmonics, as follows:

*The pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is non-zero if and only if it can be realized on harmonic representatives.*

Kostant's harmonics are very explicit and the above criterion can be formulated in concrete terms. This is the content of theorem 2.2, where we present two conditions, (i) and (ii), which are necessary and, together, sufficient for the nonvanishing

of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ . The first one is an analogue of (2) above, refers only to the Weyl group elements  $\tilde{w}$  and  $w$ , and is easy to verify for a given pair  $\tilde{w}, w$ . The second one refers to the  $G$ -module structure of the cohomology group  $H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}))$ , and is considerably more difficult to verify. The good news is that the first condition is quite restrictive already and, in several important cases, automatically implies the second. However, we show that this implication does not hold in general. A simple counter-example is supplied via the adjoint representation of  $SL_2$  (see theorem 3.8).

Condition (ii) of theorem 2.2 provides an answer to problem II: a component  $V(\mu) \subset \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$  is cohomological if and only if there exists a pair of Weyl group elements  $w, \tilde{w}$  satisfying (i) for which the extreme weight vector  $v^{w^{-1}(\mu)} \in V(\mu)$  is not orthogonal to the extreme weight vector  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})}$  with respect to any  $\tilde{K}$ -invariant Hermitian form on  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$ . Here  $\tilde{K}$  denotes a maximal compact subgroup of  $\tilde{G}$  containing a maximal compact subgroup of  $G$ . Although complete, this solution to problem II is not completely satisfactory, since the relevant property can be hard to check. As already mentioned, a good characterization of cohomological components is known for special classes of embeddings. Dimitrov and Roth proved in [DR09b] that, in the case of diagonal embeddings, the generic cohomological components are generalized PRV components of stable multiplicity 1 and vice versa. Later, Ressayre removed the genericity condition, cf. [Res09]. In theorem 3.3 we show that, for regular embeddings, the cohomological components are those generated by common highest weight vectors for  $B$  and  $\tilde{B}$  (i.e. the highest components). In theorem 3.8 we give an answer to problem II for the case of principal rational curves. It turns out that the list is very small in this case: the cohomological components are either highest components obtained via pullbacks of global sections, or trivial modules obtained in degree 1 of cohomology.

In theorem 2.8 we establish some structural properties of the set  $\mathcal{C}$ , making a first step towards a solution of problem III. For a pair of Weyl group elements  $w, \tilde{w}$  satisfying condition (i) of theorem 2.2, we denote

$$\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}} = \{(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{P}^+ \times \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+ : \tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu} \xrightarrow{\iota^*} w^{-1} \cdot \mu\} .$$

This set is a submonoid of the dominant monoid  $\mathcal{P}^+ \times \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$ . It consists, in view of theorem 2.2, of all pairs  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu})$  such that  $V(\mu)$  could be a cohomological component of  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$  associated with the given pair  $w, \tilde{w}$ . The set of cohomological pairs introduced above can be written as

$$\mathcal{C} = \bigcup \mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}} , \quad \text{where} \quad \mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}} = \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$$

and the union is along all pairs  $w, \tilde{w}$  satisfying (i). Theorem 2.8 asserts that  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  is a submonoid of  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  and, furthermore, there exists a positive integer  $k$  such that for any  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  the multiple  $(k\mu, k\tilde{\mu})$  belongs to  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ . Various situations occur: the complement  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  can be finite, infinite, or empty. A variety of examples is supplied by the results of section 3.4.

The paper consists of three parts. Part 1 summarizes the necessary background. The basic goal here is to state Kostant's theorem (theorem 1.5 in the text), and

sketch its connection to the Borel-Weil-Bott theorem. Part 2 contains a detailed setting of the situation we are interested in and the main results. In section 2.1 we prove theorem 2.1, which asserts that the nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  can be studied in either of the three cohomology theories: sheaf cohomology, Dolbeault cohomology, and Lie algebra cohomology. Section 2.2 contains the criterion for nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  (theorem 2.2) and some related results and remarks. Section 2.3 contains the results on the structure of  $\mathcal{C}$ , notably theorem 2.8. Part 3 contains applications, specializations and examples. Sections 3.1 and 3.2 are devoted to two important special classes of embeddings. Section 3.1 deals with regular embeddings; the results here are new and although one finds nothing exotic or unexpected, this case is arguably important for the general picture. Section 3.2 deals with diagonal embeddings and contains an alternative proof of the nonvanishing criterion of Dimitrov and Roth. In section 3.3 we study homogeneous rational curves in flag manifolds. We give a complete description of the cohomological components or the case of curves associated with principal  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  subalgebras, and sketch some ideas about the general case. Finally, in section 3.4 we study cohomological components arising from the adjoint representation of a semisimple complex Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$  and show that a full set of generators for the algebra of ad-invariant polynomials on  $\mathfrak{g}$  can be obtained as cohomological components.

The paper is written in the analytic setting. Many of the notions and statements have algebro-geometric counter-parts. In particular, the main theorem 2.2 is valid in the algebraic setting.

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# 1 Preliminaries

## 1.1 Notation

We work over the complex numbers, except for a few explicitly specified cases concerning real numbers. We use the following common notation: lower case German letters denote Lie algebras and capital *Italic* letters denote Lie groups. The universal enveloping algebra of a Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{a}$  is denoted by  $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{a})$ . Dual spaces and maps are denoted by a superscript  $*$ .

## 1.2 Semisimple Lie algebras and Lie groups

Let  $\mathfrak{g}$  be a semisimple complex Lie algebra and  $G$  be the associated connected, simply connected, complex Lie group. Let  $\kappa$  denote the Killing form on  $\mathfrak{g}$ . We will use the same notation for the restrictions of  $\kappa$  to subalgebras, some extensions, and the induced bilinear forms on dual spaces. In particular,  $\kappa$  extends to a nondegenerate bilinear form on the Grassmann algebra  $\Lambda\mathfrak{g}$ , where the degree components are declared to be mutually orthogonal and on pure tensors we have  $\kappa(x_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_q, y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge y_q) = \det \kappa(x_j, y_k)$ . Thus  $\kappa$  yields an algebra isomorphism  $\Lambda\mathfrak{g} \cong \Lambda\mathfrak{g}^*$ .

Let  $K \subset G$  be a maximal compact subgroup and  $\mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{g}$  be the corresponding compact real form, so that  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{k} \oplus i\mathfrak{k}$ . The restriction of  $\kappa$  to  $\mathfrak{k}$  is negative definite and coincides with the Killing form of  $\mathfrak{k}$ . Put  $\mathfrak{q} = i\mathfrak{k}$ , so that  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{q} \oplus i\mathfrak{q}$ , and  $\kappa$  is positive definite on  $\mathfrak{q}$ . A conjugation in  $\mathfrak{g}$  is defined by

$$\overline{x + iy} = x - iy \quad , \quad x, y \in \mathfrak{q} .$$

In turn, this conjugation defines a positive definite Hermitian form  $\{.,.\}$  on  $\mathfrak{g}$  by

$$\{x, y\} = \kappa(x, \overline{y}) \quad , \quad x, y \in \mathfrak{g} .$$

Since  $\Lambda\mathfrak{g} = \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}\mathfrak{q} \oplus_{\mathbb{R}} i\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}\mathfrak{q}$ , both the conjugation and the Hermitian form extend to  $\Lambda\mathfrak{g}$ . The following proposition summarizes some facts from [Kos61], § 3.

**Proposition 1.1.** *Let  $\mathfrak{a}$  be any subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{g}$ .*

- (i) *Then  $\overline{\mathfrak{a}} = \{\overline{a} \in \mathfrak{g} : a \in \mathfrak{a}\}$  is a subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{g}$ .*
- (ii) *The map  $\overline{\mathfrak{a}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}^*$ ,  $x \mapsto \xi_x$  defined by  $\xi_x(a) = \kappa(a, x)$ , for  $a \in \mathfrak{a}$ , is an isomorphism of vector spaces, which extends naturally to a graded isomorphism of the Grassmann algebras  $\Lambda\overline{\mathfrak{a}} \cong \Lambda\mathfrak{a}^*$ .*
- (iii) *The pullback of  $\{.,.\}$  along  $\Lambda\mathfrak{a}^* \cong \Lambda\overline{\mathfrak{a}} \hookrightarrow \Lambda\mathfrak{g}$  is a positive definite Hermitian form on  $\Lambda\mathfrak{a}^*$ .*

### 1.2.1 Cartan and Borel subalgebras and subgroups

Let  $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$  be a Cartan subalgebra,  $\Delta$  be the associated root system and

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus (\oplus_{\alpha \in \Delta} \mathfrak{g}^{\alpha})$$

be the root space decomposition of  $\mathfrak{g}$ . The restriction of  $\kappa$  to  $\mathfrak{h}$  provides an isomorphism between  $\mathfrak{h}^*$  and  $\mathfrak{h}$ , denoted by  $\mu \mapsto h_{\mu}$ . In particular, we have the coroots  $h_{\alpha}$ , for  $\alpha \in \Delta$ . We fix root vectors  $e_{\alpha} \in \mathfrak{g}^{\alpha}$ , for  $\alpha \in \Delta$ , satisfying  $[e_{\alpha}, e_{-\alpha}] = h_{\alpha}$  and

$$\kappa(e_{\alpha}, e_{\beta}) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } \alpha = -\beta , \\ 0 & , \text{ if } \alpha \neq -\beta . \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

One verifies immediately that

$$\overline{e_{\alpha}} = e_{-\alpha} . \quad (4)$$

Let  $\Delta = \Delta^+ \sqcup \Delta^-$  be a partition of the root system into positive and negative roots, and  $\Pi \subset \Delta^+$  be the set of simple roots. Set

$$\mathfrak{n}^\pm = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta^\pm} \mathfrak{g}^\alpha \quad , \quad \mathfrak{b}^\pm = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}^\pm .$$

We also use the notation  $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{n}^+$ ,  $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{b}^+$ .

Denote by  $\mathcal{P}$  the weight lattice and by  $\mathcal{P}^+$  the dominant Weyl chamber with respect to  $\mathfrak{b}$ . The dominant weights parametrize, as  $\mathfrak{b}$ -highest weights, the irreducible finite dimensional representations of  $\mathfrak{g}$ . For  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^+$  we denote by  $V(\mu)$  the corresponding irreducible  $\mathfrak{g}$ -module. If  $V$  is a  $\mathfrak{g}$ -module and  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ , we denote by  $V^\lambda$  the associated weight space of  $V$ ; weight vectors are usually denoted by  $v^\lambda$ . The support of  $V$ , i.e. the set of weights with nonzero weight spaces, is denoted by  $\text{Supp}(V)$ .

The subalgebras  $\mathfrak{h}$ ,  $\mathfrak{n}$  and  $\mathfrak{b}$  of  $\mathfrak{g}$  integrate to subgroups  $H$ ,  $N$  and  $B$  of  $G$ . The character group of  $B$  coincides with the character group of  $H$  and thus is identified with the weight lattice  $\mathcal{P}$ .

### 1.2.2 Regular subalgebras

Following Dynkin, we call a subalgebra  $\mathfrak{a}$  of  $\mathfrak{g}$  regular, if  $\mathfrak{a}$  is also an  $\mathfrak{h}$ -submodule of  $\mathfrak{g}$  with respect to the adjoint action. In such a case, we set  $\Delta(\mathfrak{a}) = \{a \in \Delta \mid \mathfrak{g}^a \subset \mathfrak{a}\}$ . In particular, any subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{g}$  containing  $\mathfrak{h}$  is a regular subalgebra. The following proposition is straightforward to verify.

**Proposition 1.2.** *Let  $\mathfrak{a}$  be a regular subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{g}$ .*

- (i)  $\Delta(\bar{\mathfrak{a}}) = -\Delta(\mathfrak{a})$ .
- (ii) *The isomorphism  $\bar{\mathfrak{a}} \cong \mathfrak{a}^*$  and the monomorphism  $\Lambda \mathfrak{a}^* \hookrightarrow \Lambda \mathfrak{g}$  defined in proposition 1.1 are morphisms of  $\mathfrak{h}$ -modules.*
- (iii) *If  $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{h} = 0$ , then  $\{e_\Phi = \bigwedge_{\alpha \in \Phi} e_\alpha \mid \Phi \subset \Delta(\mathfrak{a})\}$  is a basis of weight vectors for the  $\mathfrak{h}$ -module  $\Lambda \mathfrak{a}$ .*

### 1.2.3 The Weyl group

The Weyl group  $\mathcal{W} = N_G(H)/H$  of  $\mathfrak{g}$  with respect to  $\mathfrak{h}$  is faithfully represented on  $\mathfrak{h}^*$  as the group generated by the root reflections  $s_\alpha$ , for  $\alpha \in \Delta$ . Given a partition  $\Delta = \Delta^+ \sqcup \Delta^-$ , to each element  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  we associate its inversion set

$$\Phi_w = \Delta^+ \cap w^{-1}(\Delta^-) .$$

The length  $l(w)$  of  $w$  equals the cardinality of the inversion set  $\Phi_w$ . For any subset  $\Phi \subset \Delta$ , set  $\langle \Phi \rangle = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi} \alpha$ . As usual, we denote the half-sum of the positive roots by  $\rho$ .

We consider two actions of  $\mathcal{W}$  on the weight lattice  $\mathcal{P}$ . First, the usual linear action, with fundamental domain  $\mathcal{P}^+$ , is denoted by  $w(\lambda)$  for  $w \in \mathcal{W}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ . Second, the affine action is defined by

$$w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho .$$

The fundamental domain for the affine action is  $\mathcal{P}^+ - \rho$ . The chamber  $\mathcal{P}^+$  is the interior of  $\mathcal{P}^+ - \rho$ . Below we record two useful formulae:

$$w^{-1}(w \cdot \lambda) = \lambda - w^{-1} \cdot 0 \quad , \quad w^{-1} \cdot 0 = -\langle \Phi_w \rangle . \quad (5)$$

A weight  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$  is called regular, if it is congruent to a dominant weight under the affine action of  $\mathcal{W}$ . For a regular weight  $\lambda$  the Weyl group element sending  $\lambda$  to  $\mathcal{P}^+$  is unique and is denoted by  $w_\lambda$ . The length of a regular weight  $\lambda$  is defined as

$$l(\lambda) = l(w_\lambda) .$$

Whenever we write  $l(\lambda)$  we make the implicit assumption that  $\lambda$  is regular.

Let  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^+$  be a dominant weight. The support of  $V(\mu)$  is contained in the polytope with vertices  $w(\mu)$ ,  $w \in \mathcal{W}$ , and equals the intersection of this polytope with the root lattice translated by  $\mu$ . The vertices are called extreme weights of  $V(\mu)$ .

### 1.2.4 The Peter-Weyl theorem

Denote by  $L^2(K)$  the Hilbert space of square integrable complex valued functions on  $K$ . The group  $K$  acts by unitary operators on  $L^2(K)$  both on the left and on the right:

$$(\nu_L(g)F)(x) = F(g^{-1}x) \quad , \quad (\nu_R(g)F)(x) = F(xg) \quad , \quad x, g \in K, F \in L^2(K) .$$

The two actions commute and give rise to a  $K \times K$ -action on  $L^2(K)$ . As a dense subrepresentation in  $L^2(K)$  one finds the space  $C^\infty(K)$  of complex valued, infinitely differentiable functions on  $K$ . Within the space  $C^\infty(K)$  is contained the space  $\mathcal{F}(K)$  of representable function on  $K$ , defined as the linear span of all matrix coefficients in finite dimensional representations of  $K$ .

Let  $V$  be a finite dimensional  $K$ -module and  $V^*$  be its dual module. Every pure tensor  $f \otimes v \in V^* \otimes V$  defines a function  $F$  on  $K$  given by

$$F(g) = f(gv) \quad , \quad g \in K ,$$

and called a matrix coefficient. When  $V$  is irreducible, the linear span of all matrix coefficients obtained from  $V$  is a  $K \times K$ -module isomorphic to  $V^* \otimes V$ . This yields an inclusion  $V^* \otimes V \subset \mathcal{F}(K)$  as an irreducible  $K \times K$  subrepresentation. If  $V$  and  $W$  are two inequivalent irreducible  $G$ -modules, then the corresponding subspaces  $V^* \otimes V$  and  $W^* \otimes W$  in  $L^2(K)$  are orthogonal.

**Theorem 1.3.** (Peter-Weyl) *The space  $\mathcal{F}(K)$  is dense in  $L^2(K)$ . Furthermore,  $\mathcal{F}(K)$  decomposes as an orthogonal direct sum of irreducible  $K \times K$ -submodules, over the set  $\hat{K}$  of all equivalence classes of irreducible finite dimensional complex representations of  $K$ :*

$$\mathcal{F}(K) = \oplus_{[V] \in \hat{K}} V^* \otimes V . \quad (6)$$



The set  $\widehat{K}$  can be identified with  $\mathcal{P}^+$  as irreducible  $K$ -modules are classified by highest weight. The differential of the left (right) action of  $K$  on  $C^\infty(K)$  identifies  $\mathfrak{k}$  with the Lie algebra of left (right) invariant first order linear differential operators on  $C^\infty(K)$ . Both the left and the right action can be complexified to yield representations of  $\mathfrak{g}$ . Either one provides an identification of  $\mathfrak{g}$  with the complexified tangent space to  $K$  at any given point.

Every finite dimensional unitary representation of  $K$  can be extended to a holomorphic representation of  $G$ . Hence  $\mathcal{F}(K)$  carries a structure of a  $G \times G$ -module and (6) remains valid in this setting. In fact, if  $G$  is endowed with an algebraic structure, then the coordinate ring  $\mathbb{C}[G]$  is a  $G \times G$ -module with an analogous decomposition, so that the restriction to  $K$  yields  $\mathcal{F}(K)$ .

### 1.3 Flag manifolds and homogeneous vector bundles

Fix a Borel subgroup  $B \subset G$ . The coset space  $X = G/B$  is the flag manifold of  $G$ . Put  $x_o = eB \in X$ . A holomorphic vector bundle  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow X$  is said to be homogeneous (or more precisely  $G$ -homogeneous), if the total space  $\mathcal{E}$  carries a  $G$ -action such that the map  $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow X$  is  $G$ -equivariant and for any  $g \in G$ ,  $x \in X$  the resulting map between the fibres  $E_x \rightarrow E_{gx}$  is linear. Let  $E_o$  be the fibre over  $x_o$ . Then  $B$  acts linearly on  $E_o$  and we have

$$\mathcal{E} \cong G \times_B E_o = (G \times E_o) / ((gb, v) \sim (g, bv)) .$$

Lie's theorem implies that the only irreducible homogeneous holomorphic vector bundles on  $X$  are line bundles. A homogeneous holomorphic line bundle on  $X$  corresponds to a character  $\lambda$  of  $B$ . We denote the irreducible  $B$ -module with character  $\lambda$  by  $\mathbb{C}_\lambda$  and set

$$\mathcal{L}_\lambda = G \times_B \mathbb{C}_\lambda .$$

Since the character group of  $B$  is identified with the weight lattice  $\mathcal{P}$ , and any holomorphic line bundle on a flag manifold is linearly equivalent to a homogeneous one, we have  $\text{Pic}(X) \cong \mathcal{P}$ .

For  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ , we denote by  $\mathcal{O}(-\lambda)$  the sheaf of local holomorphic sections of  $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ . The homogeneity of  $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$  yields a representation of  $G$  on the cohomology space  $H^q(X, \mathcal{O}(-\lambda))$ . All such representations are described by the Borel-Weil-Bott theorem formulated in section 1.3.2.

The action of the compact group  $K$  on  $X$  is also transitive (cf. [Wal73]). The intersection  $T = K \cap B = K \cap H$  is a maximal abelian subgroup of  $K$  and the flag manifold can be written as  $X = K/T$ . Let  $p : K \rightarrow X$ ,  $g \mapsto gx_o$  be the canonical map. For  $g \in K$  let  $p_g^\mathbb{C} : T_g^\mathbb{C} K \rightarrow T_{gx_o}^\mathbb{C} X$  be the tangent map of complexified tangent spaces. By definition  $\mathfrak{g} = T_e^\mathbb{C} K$ . Thus

$$\text{Ker}(p_e^\mathbb{C}) = \mathfrak{h} \quad , \quad \text{Im}(p_e^\mathbb{C}) = T_{x_o}^\mathbb{C} X \cong \mathfrak{n}^- \oplus \mathfrak{n} .$$

Let  $g \in K$  and let  $\mathfrak{g}$  be identified with  $T_g^\mathbb{C} K$  via the tangent map of the right translation by  $g$ . The restriction of  $p_g^\mathbb{C}$  to  $\mathfrak{n}$  (respectively,  $\mathfrak{n}^-$ ) is a  $T$ -module isomorphism onto  $T_{gx_o}^{0,1} X$  (respectively,  $T_{gx_o}^{1,0} X$ ). The holomorphic and the antiholomorphic

tangent bundles on  $X$  are  $K$ -homogeneous unitary vector bundles and we have

$$T^{1,0}X = K \times_T \mathfrak{n}^- \quad , \quad T^{0,1}X = K \times_T \mathfrak{n} \quad . \quad (7)$$

In what follows we will make use of the Dolbeault  $\bar{\partial}$ -complex on  $X$ , hence we are specifically interested in antiholomorphic differential forms. The second identity in (7) implies that the antiholomorphic cotangent bundle  $\Omega^{0,1}X$  can be written as  $K \times_T \mathfrak{n}^*$ , and more generally

$$\Omega^{0,q}X = K \times_T (\Lambda^q \mathfrak{n}^*) \quad .$$

The space of differentiable sections is

$$C^{0,1}(X) = (C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathfrak{n}^*)^T \quad ,$$

where  $T$  acts on  $C^\infty(K)$  on the right.

### 1.3.1 Sheaf cohomology and Lie algebra cohomology

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$  and consider the corresponding homogeneous line bundle  $\mathcal{L}_{-\lambda} \rightarrow X$ , which can be written both as  $G \times_B \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda}$  and  $K \times_T \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda}$ . We can form the Dolbeault  $\bar{\partial}$ -complex  $C_{\bar{\partial}}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda})$  of antiholomorphic forms with values in  $\mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}$ . These forms can be lifted to forms on  $K$ , with the suitable invariance properties. First, we have the bundle

$$\Omega^{0,q}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}) = K \times_T (\Lambda^q \mathfrak{n}^* \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda}) \quad ,$$

whose space of differentiable sections is  $C^{0,q}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}) = (C^\infty(K) \otimes \Lambda^q \mathfrak{n}^* \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^T$ , which can also be written as  $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}}(\Lambda^q \mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})$ . The total space of the  $\bar{\partial}$ -complex of antiholomorphic forms on  $X$  with values in  $\mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}$  is  $(\Lambda \mathfrak{n}^* \otimes C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}}$ . The latter is also the total space of the Lie algebra cochain complex  $C(\mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}}$  defined with respect to the right action of  $\mathfrak{n}$  on  $C^\infty(K)$  and the trivial action on  $\mathbb{C}_{-\lambda}$ . Moreover, the coboundary operators coincide and we have an isomorphism of complexes

$$C_{\bar{\partial}}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}) \cong C(\mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}} \quad .$$

Both complexes carry a left  $K$ -action and the isomorphism above is a  $K$ -module isomorphism. We can conclude that, for all  $q$ , there is a  $K$ -equivariant isomorphism of cohomology groups

$$H^{0,q}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}) \cong H^q(\mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}} \quad . \quad (8)$$

Let  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$  be the sheaf of local holomorphic sections of  $\mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}$ . Dolbeault's theorem gives

$$H^q(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) \cong H^{0,q}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}) \quad . \quad (9)$$

Combining (8) and (9) we deduce the following isomorphism of  $K$ -modules:

$$H^q(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) \cong H^q(\mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}} \quad .$$

We shall restrict our considerations to the space of representable functions  $\mathcal{F}(K)$  instead of  $C^\infty(K)$ . This can be viewed as a restriction to differential forms with algebraic coefficients, if a suitable algebraic structure on  $X$  is chosen. In fact, one has  $H^q(\mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^\mathfrak{h} \cong H^q(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^\mathfrak{h}$ , which can be deduced, via the Peter-Weyl theorem, from Kostant's theorem. Now, using the Peter-Weyl theorem we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} H^q(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^\mathfrak{h} &= \oplus_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}^+} H^q(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu)^* \otimes V(\mu) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^\mathfrak{h} \\ &= \oplus_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}^+} V(\mu)^* \otimes (H^q(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu)) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^\mathfrak{h} . \end{aligned}$$

In particular, we arrive at the reciprocity law observed by Bott [Bott57]: for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$  and  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^+$  we have

$$\dim \operatorname{Hom}_G(V(\mu)^*, H^q(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda))) = \dim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathbb{C}_\lambda, H^q(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu))) . \quad (10)$$

### 1.3.2 The Borel-Weil-Bott theorem and the Kostant theorem

In this section we state two theorems which are fundamental in geometric representation theory and, in particular, are the essential ingredients for the studies in this paper. These two theorems allow to compute respectively the left and the right hand side of (10). The statements given below are restricted to the case of line bundles on the complete flag manifold. The original theorems describe the case of higher rank vector bundles on partial flag manifolds as well, but we do not need the full generality.

The cohomology groups of invertible sheafs on the flag manifold  $G/B$  are described by the following theorem, proved by Borel and Weil for the case of global sections and by Bott for the cohomology of higher degree.

**Theorem 1.4.** (Borel-Weil-Bott, [Bott57]) *Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ . Then*

$$H^q(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) \cong \begin{cases} V(w_\lambda \cdot \lambda)^* & , \text{ if } l(\lambda) = q \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise } . \end{cases}$$

Kostant's theorem stated below is a counterpart of the Borel-Weil-Bott theorem in Lie algebra cohomology. While the Borel-Weil-Bott theorem determines the left hand side of equation (10), Kostant's theorem determines the right hand side.

The cochain complex  $C(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu))$  is endowed with a Hermitian form obtained as the product of the form  $\{, \}$  on  $\Lambda \mathfrak{n}$ , defined as the restriction of the Hermitian form on  $\Lambda \mathfrak{g}$  given in section 1.2, and a  $K$ -invariant Hermitian form on  $V(\mu)$ . Let  $L = dd^* + d^*d$  be the Laplacian defined with respect to this Hermitian form. The main ingredient in Kostant's proof is a spectral decomposition for the Laplacian  $L$  and, in particular, an explicit description of its kernel - the harmonic cocycles.

Let  $\{e_{-\alpha}^* \mid \alpha \in \Delta^+\}$  denote the basis of  $\mathfrak{n}^*$  dual to the basis  $\{e_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Delta^+\}$  of  $\mathfrak{n}$ . Thus  $\{e_{-\Phi}^* = \wedge_{\alpha \in \Phi} e_{-\alpha}^* \mid \Phi \in \Delta^+\}$  is a basis of  $\Lambda \mathfrak{n}^*$  dual to the basis  $\{e_\Phi \mid \Phi \in \Delta^+\}$  of  $\Lambda \mathfrak{n}$  (see proposition 1.2).

**Theorem 1.5.** (Kostant, [Kos61]) *Let  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^+$  and  $q \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then the space of harmonics in  $C^q(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu))$  is given by*

$$\text{Harm}^q(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu)) = \oplus_{w \in \mathcal{W}(q)} C(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu))^{w \cdot \mu},$$

where the super-script  $w \cdot \mu$  designates  $\mathfrak{h}$ -weight space and  $\mathcal{W}(q)$  denotes the set of elements in  $\mathcal{W}$  with length  $q$ . For each  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  the weight space  $C(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu))^{w \cdot \mu}$  is one-dimensional, generated by the cocycle

$$e_{-\Phi_{w^{-1}}}^* \otimes v^{w(\mu)}.$$

Consequently, the cohomology group  $H^q(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu))$  decomposes into one-dimensional  $\mathfrak{h}$ -submodules as follows:

$$H^q(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu)) = \oplus_{w \in \mathcal{W}(q)} H(\mathfrak{n}, V(\mu))^{w \cdot \mu}.$$

Kostant's theorem can be used to obtain explicitly the harmonics for the complex  $C(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}}$ , for regular  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ . The relevant Hermitian form is the product of the form on  $\Lambda \mathfrak{n}$ , as above, and the form on  $\mathcal{F}(K)$  which is the restriction of the standard  $K$ -invariant form on  $L^2(K)$ . We have

$$\text{Harm}(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}} = V(w_{\lambda} \cdot \lambda)^* \otimes (\text{Harm}(\mathfrak{n}, V(w_{\lambda} \cdot \lambda))^{\lambda} \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}}.$$

By the above theorem,  $\text{Harm}(\mathfrak{n}, V(w_{\lambda} \cdot \lambda))^{\lambda} = e_{-\Phi_{w_{\lambda}}}^* \otimes v^{\lambda + \langle \Phi_{w_{\lambda}} \rangle}$ , where we have used the formula  $w^{-1}(w \cdot \lambda) = \lambda + \langle \Phi_{w_{\lambda}} \rangle$ .

## 2 Embeddings and cohomological components: general results

Let  $\iota : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  be a monomorphism between two semisimple complex Lie algebras; we regard  $\mathfrak{g}$  as a subalgebra of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . Let  $G$  and  $\tilde{G}$  the associated connected, simply connected complex Lie groups. Then  $\iota$  induces a homomorphism  $\phi : G \rightarrow \tilde{G}$  with a finite kernel.

We are interested in  $\phi$ -equivariant maps between flag manifolds of  $G$  and  $\tilde{G}$ . The complete flag manifold  $X = G/B$  of  $G$  can be viewed as a parameter space for all Borel subalgebras of  $\mathfrak{g}$ . Defining a  $G$ -equivariant map from  $X$  to the complete flag manifold  $\tilde{X}$  of  $\tilde{G}$  is equivalent to choosing a Borel subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  containing  $\mathfrak{b}$ . Such a subalgebra always exists, but may not be unique in general. Since  $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{g} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ , the map  $G/B \rightarrow \tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$  is always an embedding. We now assume that a pair of Borel subalgebras  $\mathfrak{b} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  is fixed, and denote the resulting embedding of flag manifolds by

$$\varphi : X \longrightarrow \tilde{X}.$$

Fix a compact real form  $\mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{g}$  and extend it to a compact real form  $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . Set  $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{k} \cap \mathfrak{b}$ ,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{t}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{k}} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ ,  $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus i\mathfrak{t}$ ,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{t}} \oplus i\tilde{\mathfrak{t}}$ . Clearly  $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{k} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{t}}$  and  $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{g} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ . Denote

by  $K, \tilde{K}, T, \tilde{T}, H, \tilde{H}$  the corresponding Lie groups. Note that the map  $\varphi$  can be interpreted as a map between coset spaces of compact groups:

$$\varphi : K/T \longrightarrow \tilde{K}/\tilde{T} .$$

After the above choices have been made we can use the notions and notation introduced throughout section 1. The differential of  $\varphi$  evaluated at  $x_o = eT$  is a  $T$ -equivariant linear map, which we denote by  $\varphi_o = (d\varphi)_{x_o}$ . In view of (7) we get

$$\varphi_o : \mathfrak{n}^\pm \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{n}}^\pm \quad (11)$$

Note that  $\varphi_o$  coincides with the restriction of  $\iota$  to  $\mathfrak{n}^\pm$ , since  $\mathfrak{n}^\pm = \mathfrak{g} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{n}}^\pm$ . One should be aware that this coincidence is not necessarily true for partial flag manifolds.

## 2.1 Pullback maps and cohomological components

The homomorphism  $\phi : G \longrightarrow \tilde{G}$  and the embedding  $\varphi : X \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}$  defined in the previous section give rise to various pullback maps. Primarily, we are interested in the restriction of homogeneous holomorphic line bundles from  $\tilde{X}$  to  $X$ , and the resulting cohomological pullbacks. Since  $\phi(B) \subset \tilde{B}$ , each character  $\tilde{\lambda}$  of  $\tilde{B}$  defines a character  $\lambda = \tilde{\lambda} \circ \phi$  of  $B$ , and for the associated line bundles we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{-\tilde{\lambda}} \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda} .$$

Recall that  $\text{Pic}(X) \cong \mathcal{P}$  and  $\text{Pic}(\tilde{X}) \cong \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  (see section 1.3). Since  $\iota : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$  is an inclusion, its dual  $\iota^* : \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$  is surjective. The map  $\iota^*$  respects the weight lattices, hence the restriction of line bundles can be computed using the map

$$\iota^* : \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P} .$$

Note that the above map of lattices may not be surjective. In fact, we have  $\mathcal{P}/\iota^*\tilde{\mathcal{P}} \cong \text{Ker}(\phi)$ , the latter being a finite subgroup of  $H$ .

Let  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  and  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}) \in \mathcal{P}$ . There is a pullback map

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \longrightarrow H(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) ,$$

which is  $G$ -equivariant. This map is the central object of our study. In particular, we are aiming to solve problems I,II,III stated in the introduction.

**Remark 2.1.** *The three problems formulated in the introduction are easily solved for dominant  $\tilde{\lambda}$ . Since  $\mathfrak{b} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ , we have  $\iota^*(\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+) \subset \mathcal{P}^+$ . Let  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$ . Then*

- (I)  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \rightarrow H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda))$  is nonzero, because the effective line bundles on homogeneous manifolds are base-point-free.
- (II) The corresponding cohomological component is  $V(\lambda) \subset \tilde{V}(\tilde{\lambda})$ , generated by a  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ -highest weight vector in  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\lambda})$ .
- (III) Let  $\mathcal{C}_0$  denote the subset of  $\mathcal{C}$  (see (1)) resulting from pullbacks on global sections. Then  $\mathcal{C}_0 = \{(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{P}^+ \times \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+ : \mu = \iota^*(\tilde{\mu})\}$ .

The above case is important but, as far as our problems are concerned, trivial. As we shall see, the problems become nontrivial for pullbacks in higher degrees of cohomology. To study  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  we intend to translate it to a pullback in Lie algebra cohomology. First, Dolbeault's theorem allows us to translate the map  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  to a pullback in Dolbeault cohomology, denoted by

$$\varphi_{-\tilde{\lambda}}^* : H^{0,q}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{-\tilde{\lambda}}) \longrightarrow H^{0,q}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}) .$$

The nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is equivalent to the nonvanishing of  $\varphi_{-\tilde{\lambda}}^*$ . Now we can use the fact that the Dolbeault  $\bar{\partial}$ -complexes can be interpreted as Lie algebra cochain complexes (see section 1.3.1).

The homomorphism  $\phi : K \rightarrow \tilde{K}$  gives rise to a  $K \times K$ -equivariant pullback of representative functions, denoted by

$$r : \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(K) .$$

The tangent map  $\varphi_o$  defined in (11), after dualization, gives rise to a map of Grassmann algebras

$$\varphi_o^* : \Lambda \tilde{\mathfrak{n}}^* \longrightarrow \Lambda \mathfrak{n}^* .$$

Combining the maps  $r$  and  $\varphi_o^*$  we get a pullback on Lie algebra cochain complexes

$$\varphi_o^* \otimes r : C(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K})) \longrightarrow C(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K)) .$$

We denote the resulting map on cohomology by

$$\varpi : H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K})) \longrightarrow H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K)) .$$

The map  $\varpi$  plays a central role, as it encompasses the information about all pullback maps  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ , for  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ .

The pullback of antiholomorphic differential forms with values in  $\mathcal{L}_{-\tilde{\lambda}}$  and representative coefficients is translated to the following map between Lie algebra complexes

$$\varphi_o^* \otimes r \otimes 1 : C(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K}) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\tilde{\lambda}})^{\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}} \longrightarrow C(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}} .$$

The induced map on cohomology, denoted by  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ , equals the restriction of  $\varpi \otimes 1$  to the space of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ -invariants:

$$\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, C^\infty(\tilde{K}) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\tilde{\lambda}})^{\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}} \longrightarrow H(\mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}} .$$

In this way, we arrive at the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  and  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}) \in \mathcal{P}$ . Then the following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^q(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) & \cong & H^{0,q}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{L}}_{-\tilde{\lambda}}) & \cong & H^q(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, C^\infty(\tilde{K}) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\tilde{\lambda}})^{\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}} \\ \pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \downarrow & & \varphi_{-\tilde{\lambda}}^* \downarrow & & \varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \downarrow \\ H^q(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) & \cong & H^{0,q}(X, \mathcal{L}_{-\lambda}) & \cong & H^q(\mathfrak{n}, C^\infty(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda})^{\mathfrak{h}} . \end{array}$$

## 2.2 A criterion for nonvanishing of $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$

In this section we fix  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  and denote  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}) \in \mathcal{P}$ . We assume that both  $\tilde{\lambda}$  and  $\lambda$  are regular weights (otherwise the associated pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  vanishes for trivial reasons) and we set  $\tilde{w} = \tilde{w}_{\tilde{\lambda}}$  and  $w = w_{\lambda}$ . The Borel-Weil-Bott theorem gives  $H^{\tilde{l}(\tilde{\lambda})}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \cong \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^*$  and  $H^{l(\lambda)}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) \cong V(w \cdot \lambda)^*$ . The map  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  and its dual  $(\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}})^*$ , written as maps of  $G$ -modules, are

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^* \longrightarrow V(w \cdot \lambda)^* \quad , \quad (\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}})^* : V(w \cdot \lambda) \longrightarrow \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) .$$

There are two obvious necessary conditions for nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ : first, the equality  $\tilde{l}(\tilde{\lambda}) = l(\lambda)$ ; second, the existence of a  $G$ -submodule in  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  isomorphic to  $V(w \cdot \lambda)$ , i.e.  $\text{Hom}_G(V(w \cdot \lambda), \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})) \neq 0$ . These conditions are not sufficient in general; counter-examples may be found using the results of section 3.4.

Theorem 2.1 allows us to translate the study of the map  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  to the language of Lie algebra cohomology. Namely, the nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is equivalent to the nonvanishing of  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ . In this setting Kostant's results may be used to obtain a more explicit description of the pullback.

**Theorem 2.2.** *The pullback  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  (or, equivalently,  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ ) is nonzero if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

- (i)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}) = a e_{-\Phi_w}^*$ , for some nonzero complex number  $a$ .
- (ii)  $\text{Hom}_G(V(w \cdot \lambda), \mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \neq 0$ , i.e. the  $G$ -submodule of  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  generated by the extreme weight vector  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}$  contains an irreducible component isomorphic to  $V(w \cdot \lambda)$ .

*Proof.* It is clear that the map  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is nonzero if and only if the restriction of the map  $\varpi : H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K})) \rightarrow H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K))$  to the  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ -submodule  $H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K}))^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is nonzero. Furthermore, we can restrict our attention to harmonic representatives, because the vanishing of the pullback on all harmonics is equivalent to total vanishing.

Kostant's theorem implies that, after decomposing the space  $\mathcal{F}(\tilde{K})$  according to the Peter-Weyl theorem, we get

$$H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K}))^{\tilde{\lambda}} = H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^* \otimes \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}))^{\tilde{\lambda}} .$$

The harmonic representatives are pure tensors of the form  $\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^* \otimes \tilde{f} \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}$ , where  $\tilde{f}$  varies in  $V(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^*$ . Since  $\iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}) = \lambda$  we have

$$\varpi(H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K}))^{\tilde{\lambda}}) \subset H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K))^{\lambda} = H(\mathfrak{n}, V(w \cdot \lambda)^* \otimes V(w \cdot \lambda))^{\lambda} .$$

Moreover, since the map of cochain complexes is also equivariant with respect to the right  $\mathfrak{h}$ -action, we get

$$\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) \otimes \mathbf{r}(\tilde{f} \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \in C(\mathfrak{n}, \mathbf{r}(\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^* \otimes \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})))^{\lambda} .$$

After this preparation we are ready to prove the theorem.

Assume first that  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$ . Then, by semisimplicity,  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^*$  contains a  $G$ -submodule  $V^*$  isomorphic to  $V(w \cdot \lambda)^*$ , such that  $r(V^* \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \neq 0$ . Let  $\tilde{f} \in V^*$  be such that  $r(\tilde{f} \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \neq 0$ . Then

$$\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) \otimes r(\tilde{f} \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \in C(\mathfrak{n}, V(w \cdot \lambda)^* \otimes V(w \cdot \lambda))^\lambda = e_{-\Phi_w}^* \otimes V(w \cdot \lambda)^* \otimes V(w \cdot \lambda)^{\lambda + \langle \Phi_w \rangle}.$$

Hence  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*)$  is proportional to  $e_{-\Phi_w}^*$ , i.e. condition (i) is satisfied.

To show that condition (ii) holds as well, recall first that we have chosen maximal compact subgroups  $K \subset G$  and  $\tilde{K} \subset \tilde{G}$  such that  $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{g} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$ . Weyl's unitary trick implies that there exists a unique (up to a scalar multiple)  $\tilde{K}$ -invariant Hermitian form on  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$ . Fix one such form. The inclusion  $\mathfrak{k} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$  implies that this form is also  $K$ -invariant. Consequently, the orthogonal complement  $V^\perp$  of any  $K$ -submodule  $V \subset \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  is also a  $K$ -submodule. In particular, the  $K$ -isotypic decomposition of  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  is orthogonal, say  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) = U_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus U_m$ . Of course, the isotypic decomposition of  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  as a  $G$ -module is the same. The extreme weight vector  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}$  can be written uniquely as

$$\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle} = u_1 + \cdots + u_m \quad , \quad u_j \in U_j.$$

Clearly  $u_j = 0$  if and only if  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle} \in U_j^\perp$ . The Hermitian form on  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  induces a vector space isomorphism  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \cong \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^*$ , as well as a Hermitian form on  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^*$ . The (orthogonal)  $G$ -isotypic decomposition of the dual space is  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^* = U_1^* \oplus \cdots \oplus U_m^*$ . We have  $u_j = 0$  if and only if  $\tilde{f}(\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) = 0$  for all  $\tilde{f} \in U_j^*$ . On the other hand, the latter condition is equivalent to  $r(U_j^* \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) = 0$ .

Observe that

$$\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle} = \mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})u_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})u_m.$$

Now, fix  $U_j$  to be the isotypic component of  $V(w \cdot \lambda)$ . We have assumed that  $r(U_j^* \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \neq 0$ , which can now be seen to be equivalent to  $u_j \neq 0$ , which in turn holds if and only if  $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}$  contains a  $G$ -submodule isomorphic to  $V(w \cdot \lambda)$ . Thus condition (ii) holds.

To prove the other direction, suppose that conditions (i) and (ii) hold. Condition (i) implies that  $\iota^*\langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle = \langle \Phi_w \rangle$ . Condition (ii) implies that  $\tilde{V}^*$  contains a  $G$ -submodule  $V^*$  isomorphic to  $V(w \cdot \lambda)^*$  and there exists  $\tilde{f} \in V^*$  such that  $\tilde{f}(\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \neq 0$ . Then  $r(\tilde{f} \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle}) \in V(w \cdot \lambda)^* \otimes V(w \cdot \lambda)^{\lambda + \langle \Phi_w \rangle}$  is nonzero. It follows that the pullback of the harmonic cocycle  $\tilde{e}_{\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^* \otimes \tilde{f} \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda} + \langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle} \in C(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^* \otimes \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}))^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is a nonzero cocycle in  $C(\mathfrak{n}, V(w \cdot \lambda)^* \otimes V(w \cdot \lambda))^\lambda$ , and hence is harmonic. This implies that  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$ .  $\square$

**Remark 2.2.** *The two conditions in theorem 2.2 are independent in general. Examples illustrating the independence are given in remark 3.2. In some cases, however, (i) implies (ii), so that (i) becomes a necessary and sufficient condition for nonvanishing. We will see that this holds for the classes of regular embeddings and diagonal*



embeddings. Another case when (i) implies (ii) is treated in corollary 2.5 below. Such cases are particularly nice to work with, because condition (i) is much easier to verify for a given inclusion of Lie algebras.

### 2.2.1 An alternative formulation of the criterion

Theorem 2.2, specifically condition (ii) therein, can be reformulated in geometric terms. We first introduce some notation and a technical lemma, then state the reformulation as theorem 2.2'.

For  $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ , let  $X_{\tilde{w}}^o = G\tilde{w}^{-1}\tilde{B}/\tilde{B}$  denote the  $G$ -orbit through  $\tilde{w}^{-1}\tilde{B}$  in  $\tilde{X}$ , and let  $X_{\tilde{w}} = \overline{X_{\tilde{w}}^o}$  denote the closure in  $\tilde{X}$ . For  $\tilde{\nu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  let  $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{\nu})$  denote the restriction of  $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\nu})$  to  $X_{\tilde{w}}$ , and let

$$\pi_{\tilde{w}}^{\tilde{\nu}} : H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\nu})) \longrightarrow H(X_{\tilde{w}}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{\nu})) \quad (12)$$

denote the corresponding pullback on cohomology.

For  $\tilde{\mu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  there is a  $\tilde{G}$ -equivariant map

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}_{\tilde{\mu}} : \quad \tilde{X} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})) \\ \tilde{g}\tilde{B} &\longmapsto [\tilde{g}\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\mu}}] \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\tilde{\mu}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}\tilde{B}) = [\tilde{v}^{\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})}] .$$

**Lemma 2.3.** *Let  $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  and  $\tilde{\mu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^1$ . Then there is a  $G$ -module isomorphism*

$$\text{Im}(\pi_{\tilde{w}}^{\tilde{\mu}}) \cong (\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})})^* ,$$

where  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})}$  is vector in  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$  of the extreme weight  $\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})$  and  $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})}$  is the  $G$ -submodule of  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$  generated by this vector.

*Proof.* The lemma follows immediately from the definitions.  $\square$

Lemma 2.3 provides an equivalent substitute for condition (ii) of theorem 2.2 and allows us to formulate the following version of the criterion for nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ .

**Theorem 2.2'.** *The pullback  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  (or, equivalently,  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ ) is nonzero if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

- (i)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) = a e_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*$ , for some nonzero complex number  $a$ .
- (ii)'  $\text{Hom}_G(V(w \cdot \lambda)^*, \text{Im}(\pi_{\tilde{w}}^{\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}})) \neq 0$ , i.e. the space  $H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}))$  contains a  $G$ -submodule isomorphic to  $V(w \cdot \lambda)^*$  whose elements do not vanish identically on  $X_{\tilde{w}}$ .

### 2.2.2 Corollaries

Below we formulate some corollaries from theorems 2.2 and 2.2'.

**Corollary 2.4.** *Let  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}^+$  and  $\tilde{\mu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$ . Suppose that  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$  contains  $V(\mu)$  as a cohomological component, i.e. the projection  $V(\tilde{\mu})^* \rightarrow V(\mu)^*$  can be realized as a cohomological pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\sigma} \cdot \tilde{\mu}} : H(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{O}(\tilde{\sigma} \cdot \tilde{\mu})) \rightarrow H(X, \mathcal{O}(\sigma \cdot \mu))$ , with  $\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  and  $\sigma \in \mathcal{W}$ . Then  $V(\mu) \subset \mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\sigma}(\tilde{\mu})}$ .*

*Proof.* The corollary follows directly from the proof of theorem 2.2.  $\square$

**Corollary 2.5.** *In the notation of theorem 2.2, suppose  $\tilde{\lambda} = \tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot 0$ . Then condition (i) is necessary and sufficient for the nonvanishing of  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  (or equivalently of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ ). Furthermore, if condition (i) holds, then  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is a nonzero morphism from the one dimensional  $\tilde{G}$ -module to the one dimensional  $G$ -module.*

*Proof.* The corollary follows immediately from theorem 2.2, in view of the fact that  $H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \cong \mathbb{C}$  if and only if  $\tilde{\lambda} = \tilde{\sigma} \cdot 0$  for some  $\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ . A simpler, independent proof is sketched below.

The cohomological morphisms between trivial modules are all captured in the pullback of Lie algebra cohomology with trivial coefficients:

$$\begin{aligned} \varpi_o : H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}) &\longrightarrow H(\mathfrak{n}) \\ [\eta] &\longmapsto [\varphi_o^*(\eta)], \end{aligned}$$

where, as usual,  $H(\mathfrak{n})$  stands for  $H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathbb{C})$ . We have  $H(\mathfrak{n}) = H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K))^{\mathfrak{g}}$  with respect to the left  $\mathfrak{g}$ -action. Similarly  $H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}) = H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \mathcal{F}(\tilde{K}))^{\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}}$ . The weight space decompositions of the two cohomology spaces above, as right modules over  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$  and  $\mathfrak{h}$  respectively, are:

$$\begin{aligned} H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}) &= \bigoplus_{\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}} H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}})^{\tilde{\sigma} \cdot 0} \quad , \quad H(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}})^{\tilde{\sigma} \cdot 0} = \mathbb{C}[\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}}}^*] \quad , \\ H(\mathfrak{n}) &= \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \mathcal{W}} H(\mathfrak{n})^{\sigma \cdot 0} \quad , \quad H(\mathfrak{n})^{\sigma \cdot 0} = \mathbb{C}[e_{-\Phi_{\sigma^{-1}}}^*] \quad . \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

The map  $\varpi_o$  is  $\mathfrak{h}$ -equivariant and its nonvanishing on a given  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ -weight space corresponds to a cohomological morphism between trivial modules.  $\square$

In the next corollary we present a sufficient condition for nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ , deduced from theorem 2.2 and a result of Montagard, Pasquier and Ressayre, [MPR10]. We need some preliminaries.

The homology of the flag manifold  $X$  with integral coefficients is classically computed using the Schubert cell decomposition. The Schubert cells are the  $B$ -orbits in  $X$ . They are parametrized by  $\mathcal{W}$ : the cell decomposition is  $X = \sqcup_{w \in \mathcal{W}} BwB/B$ ; the dimension of the orbit  $BwB/B$  is  $l(w)$ . Let  $\Omega_w = \overline{BwB/B}$  be closure in  $X$ . The Schubert cycles  $\Omega_w$  generate  $H_*(X, \mathbb{Z})$  and form a basis for  $H_*(X, \mathbb{C})$ . Similarly, the Schubert cycles  $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{w}} = \overline{\tilde{B}\tilde{w}\tilde{B}/\tilde{B}}$  for  $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  generate  $H_*(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z})$ .

Any algebraic subvariety of  $Y \subset \tilde{X}$  is a cocycle, and its cohomology class  $[Y]$  may be expressed as a non-negative linear combination of  $\tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{w}}$ :

$$[Y] = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}} c_{\tilde{w}}(Y) \tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{w}}, \quad c_{\tilde{w}}(Y) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}.$$

A subvariety  $Y \subset \tilde{X}$  is called multiplicity free, if  $c_{\tilde{w}}(Y) \in \{0, 1\}$  for all  $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ .

**Corollary 2.6.** *Let  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \mathcal{P}$  and put  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda})$ . Suppose that both  $\tilde{\lambda}$  and  $\lambda$  are regular and denote  $\tilde{w} = \tilde{w}_{\tilde{\lambda}}$  and  $w = w_{\lambda}$ . Suppose further that the following two conditions hold:*

- (i)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}) = ae_{-\Phi_w}$  for some  $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ .
- (ii) *The closure  $X_{\tilde{w}} = \overline{G\tilde{w}^{-1}\tilde{B}/\tilde{B}}$  of the  $G$ -orbit through  $\tilde{w}^{-1}$  in  $\tilde{X}$  is multiplicity free.*

*Then the pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \longrightarrow H(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda))$  is non-zero.*

*Proof.* We shall use theorem 2.2'. Condition (i) of the present corollary is the same as condition (i) of theorem 2.2'. To prove the corollary it is sufficient to show that condition (ii) of the present corollary implies condition (ii)' of theorem 2.2'. This implication follows from a result of Montagard, Pasquier and Ressayre, [MPR10].

Denote  $\tilde{\mu} = \tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}$  and  $\mu = w \cdot \lambda$ , so that  $H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \cong \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})^*$  and  $H(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) \cong V(\mu)^*$  by the Borel-Weil-Bott theorem.

Theorem 3 in [MPR10] states that, if  $X_{\tilde{w}}$  is multiplicity free in  $\tilde{X}$ , then we have  $\text{Hom}_G(V(\mu), \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})) \neq 0$ . The proof actually contains a stronger result. Namely, the assertion that the pullback (see (12) for the notation)

$$\pi_{\tilde{w}}^{\tilde{\mu}} : H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu})) \longrightarrow H(X_{\tilde{w}}, \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{\mu}))$$

is surjective and its image contains a  $G$ -submodule isomorphic to  $V(\mu)^*$ . In particular, condition (ii)' of theorem 2.2' holds.  $\square$

**Remark 2.3.** *There are classes of inclusions  $\iota : \mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  for which the closure of any  $G$ -orbit in  $\tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$  is multiplicity free. For instance, when the image of  $G$  in  $\tilde{G}$  is a spherical subgroup of minimal rank, cf [Res10]. In such a case, condition (i) of theorem 2.6 becomes a necessary and sufficient condition for nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ . We shall discuss one such case independently, namely, the diagonal embedding  $\phi : G \hookrightarrow G \times G$ , in section 3.2.*

## 2.3 Properties of cohomological components

Recall that  $E$  denotes the real span of  $\Delta$  in  $\mathfrak{h}^*$ . Similarly, let  $\tilde{E}$  denote the real span of  $\tilde{\Delta}$  in  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}^*$ . Then  $\mathcal{P} \times \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \subset E \oplus \tilde{E}$ . Consider the monoid  $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{P}^+ \times \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  whose elements are pairs of dominant weight for  $G$  and  $\tilde{G}$ , respectively. Problem III stated in the introduction is concerned with the characterization of the set  $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\varphi)$  of

elements  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D}$  such that there exists a cohomological component  $V(\mu) \subset \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})$  associated with the embedding  $\varphi : X \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}$ . This goal is not achieved here, however, we prove some important facts about  $\mathcal{C}$  showing that this set has structure. We start with the following technical lemma.

**Lemma 2.7.** *Suppose that  $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  and  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  satisfy condition (i) of theorem 2.2, i.e. there exists  $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$  such that*

$$(i) \quad \varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) = ae_{-\Phi_w}^*.$$

The set

$$\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}} = \{(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D} : \mu = w \cdot (\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu}))\}$$

is a finitely generated submonoid of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

*Proof.* Condition (i) implies that  $\iota^*\langle \Phi_{\tilde{w}} \rangle = \langle \Phi_w \rangle$ , which in turn this implies that for  $\tilde{\mu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$ ,

$$w \cdot (\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu})) = w(\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu}))) . \quad (14)$$

The right hand side depends linearly on  $\tilde{\mu}$ . Thus  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  is the intersection of  $\mathcal{D}$  with a linear subspace of  $E \oplus \tilde{E}$ . This implies that  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  is a submonoid of  $\mathcal{D}$ . Since both  $\mathcal{D}$  and  $\mathcal{P} \times \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  are finitely generated, so is  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ .  $\square$

Theorem 2.2 implies that

$$\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{w, \tilde{w}} \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}} ,$$

where the union is over the pairs  $w, \tilde{w}$  satisfying (i). Denote  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}} = \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ . The main result of this section is the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.8.** *Suppose that  $\tilde{w}$  and  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  are as in lemma 2.7. Then  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  is a submonoid of  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ . Furthermore, there exists a positive integer  $k$ , depending only on the embedding  $\varphi$  and the elements  $w, \tilde{w}$ , such that for any  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  we have  $(k\mu, k\tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ .*

*Proof.* First, from corollary 2.5 we obtain  $(0, 0) \in \mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ . The theorem follows directly from lemma 2.9 and lemma 2.10 which we state and prove below.  $\square$

**Remark 2.4.** *A question naturally arising after theorem 2.8 is: what is the minimal  $k$  and how can it be computed? Various situations may occur. For instance, as we shall see, for regular and diagonal embeddings we always have  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}} = \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ , so that  $k = 1$ . On the other hand, the results of section 3.4 allow us to construct examples for which the complement  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}} \setminus \mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  is non-empty, finite in some cases and infinite in others; see remark 3.3. Corollary 2.6 implies that, when the orbit-closure  $X_{\tilde{w}}$  is multiplicity free in  $\tilde{X}$ , we have  $k = 1$ . It would be interesting to know whether there is a relation between the coefficients  $c_{\tilde{\sigma}}(X_{\tilde{w}})$  and  $k$ .*

**Lemma 2.9.** *Suppose that  $\tilde{w}$  and  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  are as in lemma 2.7. Then there exists a positive integer  $k$  such that for any  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  the pullback*

$$\pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot k\tilde{\mu}} : \tilde{V}(k\tilde{\mu})^* \longrightarrow V(k\mu)^* .$$

*is non-zero. In particular,  $(k\mu, k\tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ . We shall use theorem 2.2'. Condition (i) of theorem 2.2' holds by hypothesis. It remains to verify condition (ii)'. For  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  put  $\tilde{\lambda}_k = \tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot k\tilde{\mu}$ ,  $\lambda_k = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}_k)$  and  $\mu_k = w \cdot \lambda_k$ , so that  $\mu = \mu_1$ . Using (14) we get

$$\mu_k = w \cdot (\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot k\tilde{\mu})) = w(\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(k\tilde{\mu}))) = k\mu .$$

Recall that  $X_w^\circ = G\tilde{w}\tilde{B}/\tilde{B} \subset \tilde{X}$  denotes the  $G$ -orbit in  $\tilde{X}$  through the point corresponding to the element  $\tilde{w}^{-1}$ .

Condition (ii)' of theorem 2.2' is satisfied for  $\pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot k\tilde{\mu}}$  if and only if there exists a  $G$ -submodule  $V(k\mu)^* \subset H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(k\tilde{\mu}))$  whose elements do not vanish identically on  $X_w^\circ$ . The existence of  $k$ , for which such a  $G$ -submodule exists, is asserted by lemma 2 of [MPR10]. Now theorem 2.2' implies that  $\pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot k\tilde{\mu}} \neq 0$ .

The fact that  $k$  can be chosen uniformly for all  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  follows from the fact that  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  is finitely generated.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.10.** *Suppose that  $\tilde{w}$  and  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  are as in lemma 2.7. Suppose further that  $(\mu_1, \tilde{\mu}_1)$  and  $(\mu_2, \tilde{\mu}_2)$  belong to  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ , so that both pullbacks*

$$\pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu}_1} : \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu}_1)^* \longrightarrow V(\mu_1)^* \quad , \quad \pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu}_2} : \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu}_2)^* \longrightarrow V(\mu_2)^*$$

*are non-zero. Denote  $\tilde{\mu} = \tilde{\mu}_1 + \tilde{\mu}_2$  and  $\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$ . Then  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  and the pullback*

$$\pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu}} : \tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})^* \longrightarrow V(\mu)^*$$

*is non-zero. In other words,  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  is a subsemigroup of  $\mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ .*

*Proof.* Denote  $\tilde{\lambda}_j = \tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu}_j$  and  $\lambda_j = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}_j)$  for  $j = 1, 2$ . Also, put  $\tilde{\lambda} = \tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu}$  and  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda})$ . Lemma 2.7 implies that  $(\mu, \tilde{\mu}) \in \mathcal{D}_{w, \tilde{w}}$  and  $\lambda = w^{-1} \cdot \mu$ . Thus the pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is indeed a map from  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{\mu})^*$  to  $V(\mu)^*$ .

To check that  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$  we shall apply theorem 2.2'. By assumption, condition (i) is satisfied by  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ . It remains to verify condition (ii)'. It is convenient to relabel condition (ii)' as applied to the pullbacks  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}_1}$ ,  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}_2}$  and  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ , as follows:

$$(ii)'_1 \quad \text{Hom}_G(V(\mu_1)^*, \text{Im}(\pi_w^{\tilde{\mu}_1})) \neq 0.$$

$$(ii)'_2 \quad \text{Hom}_G(V(\mu_2)^*, \text{Im}(\pi_w^{\tilde{\mu}_2})) \neq 0.$$

$$(ii)' \quad \text{Hom}_G(V(\mu)^*, \text{Im}(\pi_w^{\tilde{\mu}})) \neq 0.$$

Our hypothesis for nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}_1}$  and  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}_2}$  implies, via theorem 2.2', that (ii)'<sub>1</sub> and (ii)'<sub>2</sub> hold. We need to verify (ii)'. Thus, we have  $G$ -submodules  $V_1^* \subset H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_1))$  and  $V_2^* \subset H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_2))$ , isomorphic respectively to  $V(\mu_1)^*$  and  $V(\mu_2)^*$ , whose elements do not vanish identically on  $X_{\tilde{w}}$ . Let  $\delta : \tilde{X} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X} \times \tilde{X}$  denote the diagonal embedding. It follows that  $H^0(\tilde{X} \times \tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_1) \boxtimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_2))$  contains the  $G \times G$ -submodule  $V_1^* \otimes V_2^*$  whose elements do not vanish identically on  $\delta(X_{\tilde{w}}) \subset \tilde{X} \times \tilde{X}$ . Let  $V_3^* \subset V_1^* \otimes V_2^*$  be the highest  $G$ -irreducible component; we have  $V_3^* \cong V(\mu)^*$ . Then  $V_3^*$  does not vanish identically on  $\delta(X_{\tilde{w}})$ . Notice that the restriction of  $H^0(\tilde{X} \times \tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_1) \boxtimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_2))$  to the diagonal  $\delta(\tilde{X})$  is a surjection onto  $H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}))$ . Thus any irreducible  $G$ -submodule of  $H^0(\tilde{X} \times \tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_1) \boxtimes \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}_2))$  which has a non-zero pullback to  $\delta(X_{\tilde{w}})$  is isomorphic to an irreducible  $G$ -submodule of  $H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}))$  which has a nonzero pullback to  $X_{\tilde{w}}$ . In particular, there exists  $V^* \subset H^0(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\mu}))$  such that  $V^* \cong V_3^* \cong V(\mu)^*$  and such that  $V^*$  does not vanish identically on  $X_{\tilde{w}}$ . Hence (ii)' holds and  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is non-zero. This completes the proof.  $\square$

### 3 Special cases and examples

#### 3.1 Regular embeddings

In this section we consider the case when  $\iota : \mathfrak{g} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  is a regular subalgebra, i.e. we suppose that a Cartan subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  is given such that  $\mathfrak{g}$  is an  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ -submodule of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . Then  $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{g} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$  is a Cartan subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{g}$  and the corresponding root system  $\Delta = \Delta(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$  is included as a subset in the root system  $\tilde{\Delta} = \Delta(\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\mathfrak{h}})$ , namely  $\Delta = \{\tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\Delta} : \mathfrak{g} \supset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^{\tilde{\alpha}}\} \subset \tilde{\Delta}$ . The Weyl group  $\mathcal{W}$  is included in  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  as the subgroup generated by the reflections along the roots in  $\Delta$ . Notice that in this setting, the homomorphism  $\phi : G \rightarrow \tilde{G}$  of simply connected Lie groups is a monomorphism and we can think of  $G$  as a subgroup of  $\tilde{G}$ .

Assume that  $\mathfrak{b}$  and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  are Borel subalgebras of  $\mathfrak{g}$  and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  respectively, such that  $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{g} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ . Let

$$\varphi : X \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}$$

be the associated embedding of flag manifolds.

The above choice of Borel subalgebras defines partitions  $\Delta = \Delta^+ \sqcup \Delta^-$  and  $\tilde{\Delta} = \tilde{\Delta}^+ \sqcup \tilde{\Delta}^-$ , which satisfy  $\Delta^\pm = \Delta \cap \tilde{\Delta}^\pm$ . Let  $\Pi \subset \Delta^+$  and  $\tilde{\Pi} \subset \tilde{\Delta}^+$  be the sets of simple roots. Note that we have  $\tilde{\Pi} \cap \Delta \subset \Pi$ , but not necessarily  $\Pi \subset \tilde{\Pi}$ . As a consequence, the length of Weyl group elements may change under the inclusion  $\mathcal{W} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ .

The restriction of weights  $\iota^* : \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$  is a morphism of  $\mathcal{W}$ -modules. More precisely, consider the subspaces of  $\mathfrak{h}^*$  defined as  $\mathfrak{h}_0^* = \text{Ker}(\iota^*)$  and  $\mathfrak{h}_1^* = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{\Delta\}$ . Then  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathfrak{h}_0^* \oplus \mathfrak{h}_1^*$  is direct sum of  $\mathcal{W}$ -modules orthogonal with respect to  $\tilde{\kappa}$ . The restriction of  $\iota^*$  to  $\mathfrak{h}_1^*$  is an isomorphism onto  $\mathfrak{h}^*$  preserving the root system  $\Delta$ , the

$\mathcal{W}$  action, and mapping the integral weights  $\tilde{\mathcal{P}} \cap \mathfrak{h}_1^*$  into the weight lattice  $\mathcal{P}$ . The action of  $\mathcal{W}$  on  $\mathfrak{h}_0^*$  is trivial.

Let  $h_\alpha, e_\alpha$ , for  $\alpha \in \Delta$  be coroots and root vectors for  $\mathfrak{g}$ , as in section 1.2.1. Analogously, let  $\tilde{h}_{\tilde{\alpha}}, \tilde{e}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ , for  $\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha \in \tilde{\Delta}$  be coroots and root vectors for  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . In a case when  $\tilde{\alpha} \in \Delta$  we have a proportion of the root vectors

$$\tilde{e}_{\tilde{\alpha}} = a_\alpha e_\alpha \quad , \quad a_\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} .$$

Since the root vectors in  $\mathfrak{g}$  and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  are fixed, the constants  $a_\alpha, \alpha \in \Delta$  are determined. Dualizing, we get the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.1.** *Let  $\tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\Delta}^+$ . The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The root  $\tilde{\alpha}$  belongs to  $\Delta$ .*
- (ii)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\tilde{\alpha}}^*) \neq 0$ .
- (iii)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\tilde{\alpha}}^*) = a e_{-\alpha}^*$  for some  $\alpha \in \Delta$  and  $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ .

We can now derive another lemma.

**Lemma 3.2.** *Let  $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *If  $\tilde{w} = \tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_1} \dots \tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_q}$  is any reduced expression for  $\tilde{w}$  in the generators  $\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}}, \tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\Pi}$ , then  $\tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_q$  are simple roots in  $\Delta^+$ .*
- (ii)  $\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{W}$  and  $l(\tilde{w}) = \tilde{l}(\tilde{w})$ .
- (iii)  $\Phi_{\tilde{w}} \subset \Delta$ .
- (iv)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) \neq 0$ .
- (v)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) = a e_{-\Phi_w}^*$  for some  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  and  $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ .

*Proof.* The equivalences (i)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (ii)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (iii) follow from elementary combinatorics of Weyl groups. The equivalences (iii)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (iv)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (v) are deduced from lemma 3.1.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.3.** *Let  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  be a regular weight. Denote  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda})$  and  $\tilde{w} = \tilde{w}_{\tilde{\lambda}}$ . Then the nonvanishing of*

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \longrightarrow H(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda))$$

*is equivalent to each of the conditions (i)-(v) in lemma 3.2.*

*Moreover, if  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$ , then*

- (a) *for the element  $w$  in condition (v) we have  $w = \tilde{w} = w_\lambda$ ;*
- (b) *we have  $\iota^*(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) = w \cdot \lambda$  and the cohomological component given by  $(\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}})^* : V(w \cdot \lambda) \hookrightarrow \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  is the highest component, i.e. generated by a  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ -highest weight vector.*

*Proof.* The necessity of condition (iv) for the nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  follows from theorem 2.2. To prove sufficiency we shall show that the conditions of the lemma imply property (ii) from theorem 2.2.

The conditions of the lemma yield  $\tilde{w} \in \mathcal{W}$ . Hence the conjugation by  $\tilde{w}$  preserves  $G$  as a subgroup of  $\tilde{G}$ , and acts on  $G$  as a Weyl group element  $w \in \mathcal{W}$  preserving  $H$ . In particular,  $\tilde{w}^{-1}B\tilde{w}$  is a Borel subgroup of  $G$  contained in the Borel subgroup

$\tilde{w}^{-1}\tilde{B}\tilde{w}$  of  $\tilde{G}$ . It follows that the extreme weight vector  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda}+\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle} \in \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  is an eigenvector for  $\tilde{w}^{-1}\tilde{B}\tilde{w}$ , and hence is an extreme weight vector for some  $G$ -submodule of  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$ . Since (v) implies  $\iota^*\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle = \langle\Phi_w\rangle$ , the  $\mathfrak{h}$ -weight of  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda}+\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle}$  is  $\iota^*(\tilde{\lambda} + \langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle) = \lambda + \langle\Phi_w\rangle$ . We can conclude that  $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda}+\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle}$  is an irreducible  $G$ -module with  $B$ -highest weight  $w(\lambda + \langle\Phi_w\rangle) = w \cdot \lambda$ , that is  $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda}+\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle} \cong V(w \cdot \lambda)$ . Thus condition (ii) of theorem 2.2 is fulfilled and the map  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  (and consequently  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ ) is nonzero. A particular harmonic cocycle whose pullback remains harmonic is

$$\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^* \otimes \tilde{f}_{-\tilde{\lambda}-\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle} \otimes \tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda}+\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle} \in C(\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}, \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})^* \otimes \tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}))^{\tilde{\lambda}}.$$

To prove the second statement of the theorem, suppose  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$ . Then the condition in lemma 3.2 hold and from the first part of the proof we see that  $w = \tilde{w} = w_\lambda$ , so (a) holds. To prove (b) note that we have  $w(\iota^*(\tilde{\nu}) = \iota^*(\tilde{w}(\tilde{\nu})))$  for  $\tilde{\nu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ . We compute

$$w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \langle\Phi_w\rangle) = w(\iota^*(\tilde{\lambda} + \langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle)) = \iota^*(\tilde{w}(\tilde{\lambda} + \langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle)) = \iota^*(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}).$$

Finally, observe that  $w$  acting on  $\tilde{V}(\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  sends  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda}+\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle}$  to  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{w} \cdot \tilde{\lambda}}$ . Hence the highest weight vector belongs to the cohomological component  $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})\tilde{v}^{\tilde{\lambda}+\langle\Phi_{\tilde{w}}\rangle}$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 3.4.** *For a regular embedding  $\varphi : G/B \hookrightarrow \tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$  we have  $\mathcal{C}(\varphi) = \mathcal{C}_0(\varphi)$ , i.e. all cohomological components can be obtained from pullbacks in cohomological degree 0. (See (1) and remark 2.1 for the notation.)*

## 3.2 Diagonal embeddings

We consider here the diagonal inclusion of  $\mathfrak{g}$  into  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ ,

$$\iota : \mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g} \quad , \quad \iota(x) = (x, x) .$$

In this case we also have an inclusion on the level of simply connected Lie groups  $\phi : G \hookrightarrow G \times G = \tilde{G}$ . Furthermore, any Borel subgroup  $B \subset G$  is contained in a unique Borel subgroup of  $\tilde{G}$ , namely  $\tilde{B} = B \times B$ . We now assume that  $B$  and  $\tilde{B} = B \times B$  are fixed. This results in a diagonal embedding of the flag manifold  $X = G/B$  into  $\tilde{X} = X \times X$ :

$$\varphi : X \hookrightarrow X \times X \quad , \quad \varphi(x) = (x, x) .$$

Let  $K \subset G$  be a maximal compact subgroup. Put  $T = K \cap B$  and  $H = C_G(T)$ ; these are maximal toral subgroups of  $K$  and  $G$  respectively. Then  $\tilde{K} = K \times K$ ,  $\tilde{T} = T \times T$ , and  $\tilde{H} = H \times H$  are respectively a maximal compact subgroup of  $\tilde{G}$ , a maximal torus in  $\tilde{K}$ , and a maximal complex torus in  $\tilde{G}$ . These subgroups also satisfy the conditions we need, namely  $K = G \cap \tilde{K}$ ,  $T = K \cap \tilde{T}$ ,  $H = G \cap \tilde{H}$ . With this all choices required for our work, as set in the beginning of section 2, are made and we can use the relevant notation.



The weight lattice of  $\tilde{G}$  is  $\tilde{\mathcal{P}} = \mathcal{P} \oplus \mathcal{P}$  and the pullback  $\iota^* : \mathcal{P} \oplus \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}$  is given by

$$\iota^*(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 .$$

The Weyl group of  $\tilde{G}$  is the direct product  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}} = \mathcal{W} \times \mathcal{W}$ ; the root system is  $\tilde{\Delta} = (\Delta \times \{0\}) \cup (\{0\} \times \Delta)$ . The inversion set of a given element  $\tilde{w} = (w_1, w_2) \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  has the form

$$\Phi_{\tilde{w}} = (\Phi_{w_1} \times \{0\}) \cup (\{0\} \times \Phi_{w_2}) .$$

This implies  $\tilde{l}(\tilde{w}) = l(w_1) + l(w_2)$ . The lemma below follows immediately from the definitions.

**Lemma 3.5.** *Let  $\tilde{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ . Then:*

- (i)  *$\tilde{\lambda}$  is a regular weight in  $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  if and only if both  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  are regular weights in  $\mathcal{P}$ .*
- (ii) *If  $\tilde{\lambda}$  is regular weight, then  $\tilde{w}_{\tilde{\lambda}} = (w_{\lambda_1}, w_{\lambda_2})$ .*

Now, let  $\tilde{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  be a regular weight. Künneth's formula implies that

$$H^{\tilde{l}(\tilde{\lambda})}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \cong H^{l(\lambda_1)}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_1)) \otimes H^{l(\lambda_2)}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_2)) .$$

Put  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \in \mathcal{P}$ . The pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  can be interpreted as the cup product map

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H^{l(\lambda_1)}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_1)) \otimes H^{l(\lambda_2)}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_2)) \longrightarrow H^{l(\lambda_1)+l(\lambda_2)}(X, \mathcal{O}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)) .$$

The reciprocity law described in section 1.3.1 allows us to translate this map to a pullback  $\varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  in Lie algebra cohomology. The latter map is expressed as a wedge product,

$$\begin{aligned} \varpi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda_1}) \otimes H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda_2}) &\longrightarrow H(\mathfrak{n}, \mathcal{F}(K) \otimes \mathbb{C}_{-\lambda}) \\ (e_{-\Phi_1}^* \otimes F_1 \otimes z_1) \otimes (e_{-\Phi_2}^* \otimes F_2 \otimes z_2) &\longmapsto (e_{-\Phi_1}^* \wedge e_{-\Phi_2}^*) \otimes (F_1 \otimes F_2) \otimes (z_1 \otimes z_2) \end{aligned}$$

We arrive at the following theorem of Dimitrov and Roth, cf. [DR09b], which answers problem I. We give a new proof derived from the general theorem 2.2. The specific here is that condition (i) of theorem 2.2 is necessary and sufficient for the nonvanishing of  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$ . The fact that condition (ii) can be dropped is deduced from a theorem of Kumar and Mathieu, which is also used in the proof of Dimitrov and Roth.

**Theorem 3.6.** *Let  $\tilde{\lambda} = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ , and  $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \in \mathcal{P}$ . Suppose the weights  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda$  are regular, and put  $w_1 = w_{\lambda_1}$ ,  $w_2 = w_{\lambda_2}$ ,  $w = w_{\lambda}$ . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i)  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$ .
- (ii)  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) = e_{-\Phi_w}^*$ .
- (iii)  $\Phi_{w_1} \sqcup \Phi_{w_2} = \Phi_w$ .

*Proof.* The equivalence of (ii) and (iii) is obvious. The implication (i) $\implies$ (ii) was established in the general case in theorem 2.2. To show that (ii) implies (i), it suffices to show that condition (ii) of theorem 2.2 is also satisfied. This follows from a theorem of Kumar and Mathieu, see [Kum88] and [Mat89] respectively. More precisely, theorem 2.10 in [Kum88] states that for any  $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}^+$ , and  $\sigma \in \mathcal{W}$ , the  $\mathfrak{g}$ -module  $V$  with extreme weight  $\mu + \sigma(\nu)$  occurs with multiplicity exactly one in the submodule  $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})(v^\mu \otimes v^{\sigma(\nu)})$  of  $V(\mu) \otimes V(\nu)$ . Now take  $\mu = w_1 \cdot \lambda_1$ ,  $\nu = w_2 \cdot \lambda_2$ , and  $\sigma = w_1 w_2^{-1}$ . Then  $V = V(w \cdot \lambda)$  and this module has  $w_1^{-1}\mu + w_2^{-1}\nu$  as an extreme weight. We have  $\mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})(v^\mu \otimes v^{\sigma(\nu)}) = \mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})(v^{w_1^{-1}(\mu)} \otimes v^{w_2^{-1}(\nu)})$  since the diagonal action of the Weyl group is compatible with the  $\mathfrak{g}$ -module structure of  $V(\mu) \otimes V(\nu)$ . Hence  $V(w \cdot \lambda) \subset \mathfrak{U}(\mathfrak{g})(v^{w_1^{-1}(\mu)} \otimes v^{w_2^{-1}(\nu)})$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

Dimitrov and Roth studied various properties of cohomological components for diagonal embeddings. In particular, they answered problem III and proposed a conjectural answer to problem II, supported by a proof for classical groups as well as for generic weights of arbitrary semisimple groups. The general case was settled by Ressayre, in [Res09]. The solutions are as follows (for the missing definitions see [DR09b]):

- (II) The cohomological components of  $V(\mu_1) \otimes V(\mu_2)$  are exactly the generalized PRV components of stable multiplicity one.
- (III) The set  $\mathcal{C}' = \{(\mu, \mu_1, \mu_2) \in (\mathcal{P}^+)^3 : V(\mu)^* \subset V(\mu_1) \otimes V(\mu_2) \text{ cohomological}\}$  equals the union of all regular walls of codimension  $\ell = \text{rank } \mathfrak{g}$  of the Littlewood-Richardson cone.

Here a regular wall means a wall intersecting the interior of the tripple dominant chamber. The regular walls of codimension  $\ell$  wall are exactly the monoids  $\mathcal{C}'_{w, w_1, w_2}$  for  $w, w_1, w_2$  satisfying (iii), defined analogously to our  $\mathcal{C}_{w, \tilde{w}}$ . (Notice that there is one dualization distinguishing our  $\mathcal{C}$  from  $\mathcal{C}'$ .)

### 3.3 Homogeneous rational curves

In this section, we take  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$  included in a semisimple Lie algebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  and study the resulting equivariant embeddings of  $X = \mathbb{P}^1$  into a higher dimensional flag manifold  $\tilde{X}$ . First we consider the special case when  $\mathfrak{g}$  is a principal three-dimensional subalgebra of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . Then we use this case and the results on regular embeddings from section 3.1 to deal with a more general situation. We do not present a complete treatment of the general case, but indicate an approach which might lead to a complete solution. This approach relies on Dynkin's classification of three dimensional simple subalgebras of semisimple Lie algebras, [Dyn52].

#### 3.3.1 Principal rational curves.

Let  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$  be included in a semisimple Lie algebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  as a principal three-dimensional subalgebra. Before discussing the resulting cohomological components let us briefly recall, following Kostant [Kos59], some notions and facts relevant to our discussion.

The nilpotent elements in the semisimple complex Lie algebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  are divided into conjugacy classes under the action of the adjoint group. The largest class is the one of principal nilpotent elements, which is characterized by the property that each representative  $\varepsilon$  is contained in a unique maximal subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}$  consisting of nilpotent elements,  $\varepsilon \in \tilde{\mathfrak{n}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . The normalizer of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}$  is a Borel subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . Let  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  be any Cartan subalgebra, to which we associate roots and root vectors as usual. Let  $\tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_\ell$  be the simple roots associated to  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ . Then the principal nilpotent elements contained in  $\tilde{\mathfrak{n}}$  are alternatively characterized by the fact that in the expression

$$\varepsilon = \sum_{\tilde{\alpha} \in \tilde{\Delta}^+} c_{\tilde{\alpha}} \tilde{e}_{\tilde{\alpha}}$$

one has  $c_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} \neq 0$  for all  $j = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$ . (In  $\mathfrak{sl}_{\ell+1}$  the principal nilpotent elements are those, whose Jordan form consists of a single Jordan cell with zero eigenvalue.)

A principal three-dimensional subalgebra  $\mathfrak{g}$  of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  is a simple three-dimensional subalgebra containing a principal nilpotent element. The semisimple elements of such a subalgebra are regular, in the sense that their centralizers are Cartan subalgebras. Thus a Cartan subalgebra  $\mathfrak{h}$  of  $\mathfrak{g}$  is contained in a unique Cartan subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$  of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . It follows that any given Borel subalgebra  $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$  is contained in a unique Borel subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . Since  $G/B \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ , we deduce that a given principal  $\mathfrak{g}$  in  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  determines a unique, equivariantly embedded, rational curve in the flag manifold  $\tilde{X}$  of  $\tilde{G}$ ,

$$\varphi : \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \tilde{X} .$$

We call such a curve a principal rational curve in  $\tilde{X}$ .

Let  $\alpha$  denote the positive root of  $\mathfrak{g}$ , and let  $\tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_\ell$  denote the simple roots of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . Let  $\tilde{\omega}_1, \dots, \tilde{\omega}_\ell$  be the fundamental weights, so that  $2\tilde{\kappa}(\tilde{\alpha}_j, \tilde{\omega}_k)/\tilde{\kappa}(\tilde{\alpha}_j, \tilde{\alpha}_j) = \delta_{j,k}$ .

We want to determine the possible cohomological components of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ -modules obtained via this embedding. The line bundles on  $\mathbb{P}^1$  carry nonzero cohomology in degree at most 1. The pullbacks in degree 0 never vanish (provided the domain is non-zero) and give rise to cohomological components which are exactly the highest components. From now on, we restrict our considerations to line bundles whose cohomology appears in degree 1.

Let  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  be a weight of length 1, put  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda})$ , and consider the pullback

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) .$$

The Weyl group element  $\tilde{w}_{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is one of the simple reflections in  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ . According to the interpretation of the map  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  in terms of Lie algebra cohomology, we need to study the map

$$\varphi_o^* : \tilde{\mathfrak{n}}^* \longrightarrow \mathfrak{n}^* .$$

Since  $\mathfrak{n} = \mathbb{C}e_\alpha$ , and the element  $e_\alpha$  is principal nilpotent, we have a nonzero image

$$\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\tilde{\alpha}_j}^*) = a_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} e_{-\alpha}^* , j = 1, 2, \dots, \ell .$$

Thus condition (i) from theorem 2.2 is always satisfied. This implies in particular that

$$\iota^*(\tilde{\alpha}_j) = \alpha = 2 \quad , \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \ell .$$

Hence the restriction of weights  $\iota^* : \tilde{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$  is easily computable. In particular, we can deduce that all fundamental weights of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  are mapped to strictly positive numbers in  $\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{Z}$ . This fact already follows from the regularity of  $h_\alpha$ , but now we can be more precise.

**Lemma 3.7.** *Let  $\tilde{\alpha}_j$  be a simple root of a simple ideal  $\mathfrak{g}_1$  of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ , and let  $\tilde{\omega}_j$  be the corresponding fundamental weight. Then one of following possibilities occurs:*

- (i) *If  $\mathfrak{g}_1 \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2$ , then  $\iota^*(\tilde{\omega}_j) = 1$ .*
- (ii) *If  $\mathfrak{g}_1 \cong \mathfrak{sl}_3$ , then  $\iota^*(\tilde{\omega}_j) = 2$ .*
- (iii) *If  $\mathfrak{g}_1$  is not isomorphic to  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  or  $\mathfrak{sl}_3$ , then  $\iota^*(\tilde{\omega}_j) \geq 3$ .*

*Proof.* The result is obtained by direct computations using the tables at the end of [Bou68].  $\square$

We can now deduce the following theorem, which solves problems I, II, III for principal rational curves.

**Theorem 3.8.** *Let  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  be a weight of length 1, with  $\tilde{w}_{\tilde{\lambda}} = \tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j}$ . Then  $\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} \cdot \tilde{\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} c_k \tilde{\omega}_k$  with  $c_k \geq 0$ . Let  $\mathfrak{g}_1$  be the simple ideal of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  to whose root system  $\tilde{\alpha}_j$  belongs. Let  $\lambda = \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda})$ . Then  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H^1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\tilde{\lambda})) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(\lambda))$  is a nonzero map if and only if one of the following alternatives holds:*

- (i)  *$\mathfrak{g}_1 \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2$  and  $c_j \geq \sum_{k \neq j} c_k \iota^*(\tilde{\omega}_k)$ . In this case we have a cohomological component  $V(-\lambda - 2) \subset \tilde{V}(\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$  generated by a highest weight vector;  $\lambda$  can take any value in  $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq -2}$  provided the coefficient  $c_j$  is sufficiently large.*
- (ii)  *$\mathfrak{g}_1 \cong \mathfrak{sl}_3$  and  $\tilde{\lambda} = \tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} \cdot (m\tilde{\omega}_j)$  where  $m$  is an even positive integer. In this case  $\lambda = -2$  and the cohomological component is the one dimensional space of invariants in  $\tilde{V}(m\tilde{\omega}_j)$ .*
- (iii)  *$\tilde{\lambda} = -\tilde{\alpha}_j$ . In this case  $\lambda = -2$  and  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  is a cohomological morphism from the trivial  $\tilde{G}$ -module to the trivial  $G$ -module.*

*Proof.* To determine when  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  does not vanish we shall use theorem 2.2. As noted above, condition (i) of theorem 2.2 is always satisfied. It remains to check whether  $\lambda$  has length 1 (i.e.  $\lambda \leq -2$ ), and if it does, to verify condition (ii) of theorem 2.2. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}) \\ &= \iota^*(\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} \cdot \sum_k c_k \tilde{\omega}_k) \\ &= \iota^*(\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} (\sum_k c_k \tilde{\omega}_k) - \tilde{\alpha}_j) \\ &= \iota^*(\sum_k c_k \tilde{\omega}_k - a_j \tilde{\alpha}_j - \tilde{\alpha}_j) \\ &= \sum_k c_k \iota^*(\tilde{\omega}_k) - (a_j + 1)2 . \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

It follows that  $\lambda \leq -2$  if and only if  $c_j(\iota^*(\tilde{\omega}_j) - 2) + \sum_{k \neq j} c_k \iota^*(\tilde{\omega}_k) \leq 0$ . Now we refer to lemma 3.7, and we get three possible cases.

First, if  $\mathfrak{g}_1 \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2$ , then part (i) of the lemma applies and we can invoke theorem 3.3 to conclude that part (i) of the present theorem holds.

Second, if  $\mathfrak{g}_1 \cong \mathfrak{sl}_3$ , then we see that  $\lambda \leq -2$  if and only if  $c_k = 0$  for  $k \neq j$ . So we must have  $\lambda = \tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j} \cdot (m\tilde{\omega}_j)$ . Then we get  $\lambda = -2$  and  $H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(\lambda)) = \mathbb{C}$ . Notice that the principal three-dimensional subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{sl}_3$  is in fact the image of  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  under the adjoint representation. Depending on the way in which the fundamental weights are ordered, we get that  $H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{O}(\tilde{\lambda}))$  is isomorphic to either  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$  or  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2^*)$ . The cohomological component, if it exists, is contained in the invariants of  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$  or  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2^*)$ . On the other hand, the  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ -invariants in  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$  are generated by the Killing form, and hence occur only in even degrees. (Respectively, in  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$  the invariants are generated by the symmetric tensor associated to the Casimir element.) In particular, if  $m$  is odd, there are no invariants and hence the pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  vanishes. To prove that the map is surjective for  $m$  even, we need to show that the invariants are contained in the  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ -submodule generated by an appropriate extreme weight vector, as required by condition (ii) of theorem 2.2. This can be done directly, by an elementary but somewhat tedious computation, which we shall not reproduce here. Instead one could use the following simple argument, given here for  $H^1(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{O}(\tilde{\lambda})) \cong S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2^*)$ , the other case being analogous. The invariants in  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2^*)$  are spanned by  $\kappa^{m/2}$ , where  $\kappa$  is the Killing form. The extreme weight vector in  $S^m(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$  taking part in condition (ii) of theorem 2.2 is  $\tilde{v}^{\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j}(m\tilde{\omega}_j)} = h_\alpha^m$ . Since  $\kappa(h_\alpha) \neq 0$  (here  $\kappa$  is regarded as a quadratic form) we see that

$$\varpi^{\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_j}(m\tilde{\omega}_j)}[\tilde{e}_{-\alpha_j}^* \otimes (\kappa^{m/2} \otimes h_\alpha^m) \otimes \tilde{z}] \neq 0,$$

which implies part (ii) of the present theorem.

Statement (iii) follows directly from corollary 2.5.

To see that parts (i), (ii) and (iii) account for all possibilities for a nonzero pullback, observe that if  $\mathfrak{g}_1$  is neither  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  nor  $\mathfrak{sl}_3$ , then part (iii) of lemma 3.7 and the computation (15) imply that  $\lambda$  has length 1 if and only if  $c_k = 0$  for all  $k$ . In this case  $\tilde{\lambda} = -\tilde{\alpha}_j$  and  $\lambda = -2$ , so we are in case (iii) of the theorem.  $\square$

### 3.3.2 Towards the general case.

To address the general case we propose the following method. Assume that the homogeneous embedding  $\varphi : \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$  factors as the composition of two embeddings  $\varphi_1 : \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow G_1/B_1$  and  $\varphi_2 : G_1/B_1 \hookrightarrow \tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$ , so that  $\varphi_1$  is a principal embedding and  $\varphi_2$  is a regular embedding. Then we could apply theorem 3.3 to  $\varphi_2$  and theorem 3.8 to  $\varphi_1$  in order to find the weights  $\tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  for which the pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : H(\tilde{G}/\tilde{B}, \mathcal{O}(\tilde{\lambda})) \rightarrow H(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}(\iota^*\tilde{\lambda}))$  is nonzero. The above assumption is satisfied if and only if the following property holds:

**Property (R):** *A three dimensional simple subalgebra  $\mathfrak{g}$  of a semisimple Lie algebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  will be said to satisfy the property (R) if there exists a proper semisimple regular subalgebra  $\mathfrak{g}_1 \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ , containing  $\mathfrak{g}$  as a principal three dimensional subalgebra.*

The results in chapter III of [Dyn52] show that (R) holds for any three dimensional simple subalgebra of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ , if  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  is of type  $A_\ell, B_\ell, C_\ell, G_2, F_4$  or is a sum of simple algebras of these types. The property (R) is not always satisfied if  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  has simple summands of type  $D_\ell$  or  $E_\ell$ . However, the three dimensional simple subalgebras of  $D_\ell$  and  $E_\ell$  without the property (R) are explicitly classified in [Dyn52]. In the case of  $D_\ell$  these subalgebras have a uniform description and we hope that the questions for cohomological components will have a uniform treatment as well. In the case of  $E_\ell$  there is a finite list of three dimensional simple subalgebras without the property (R), which could be subject to a case-by-case analysis. This remains a topic for future research. Here we give a simple example of an inclusion  $\iota : \mathfrak{sl}_2 \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  satisfying the property (R) and we study two different embeddings of flag manifolds associated with this inclusion.

**Example 3.1.** Let  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ ,  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{sl}_4$  and  $\iota : \mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  be the inclusion given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\iota} \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let  $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_2$  and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_4$  be the diagonal Cartan subalgebras. It is clear that  $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \mathfrak{sl}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2$  block-diagonally included in  $\mathfrak{sl}_4$ . Now, we have a diagonal inclusion  $\iota_1 : \mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1$  and a regular inclusion  $\iota_2 : \mathfrak{g}_1 \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ , so that  $\iota = \iota_2 \circ \iota_1$ .

The restriction of weights is

$$(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{a}_3) \xrightarrow{\iota_2^*} (\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_3) \xrightarrow{\iota_1^*} \tilde{a}_1 + \tilde{a}_3.$$

(Here the weights are written in coordinates corresponding to the respective bases of fundamental weights.) Consider the upper triangular Borel subalgebra  $\mathfrak{b}$  of  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ , and as extension take the upper triangular Borel subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{sl}}_4$ . Put  $\mathfrak{b}_1 = \mathfrak{g}_1 \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ . This defines embeddings

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} SL_4/\tilde{B}.$$

Let  $\tilde{\alpha}_1, \tilde{\alpha}_2, \tilde{\alpha}_3$  denote the simple roots of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  with respect to  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ , let  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  denote the simple roots of  $\mathfrak{g}_1$  with respect to  $\mathfrak{b}_1$ , let  $\alpha$  denote the simple root of  $\mathfrak{g}$  with respect to  $\mathfrak{b}$ .

We are interested in pullbacks in cohomological degree 1. The relevant inversion sets are singletons of simple roots. Since we are concerned with a regular and a diagonal embedding, we can refer to theorems 3.3 and 3.6 respectively, and it is sufficient to consider the restrictions of roots rather than the associated elements  $\tilde{e}_{-\tilde{\alpha}}^*$ . We have

$$\tilde{\alpha}_1 \xrightarrow{\iota_2^*} \alpha_1 \xrightarrow{\iota_1^*} \alpha, \quad \iota^*(\tilde{\alpha}_2) = 0, \quad \tilde{\alpha}_3 \xrightarrow{\iota_2^*} \alpha_2 \xrightarrow{\iota_1^*} \alpha.$$

Assume  $\tilde{\lambda} = (\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{\alpha}_2, \tilde{\alpha}_3) \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  has length 1. Put  $\lambda_1 = \iota_2^*(\tilde{\lambda})$  and  $\lambda = \iota^*(\lambda) = \iota_1^*(\lambda_1)$ . We have  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} = \pi_2^{\tilde{\lambda}} \circ \pi_1^{\lambda_1}$ . Theorems 3.3 and 3.6 imply that  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$  if and only if one of the following two cases occurs.

Case 1)  $s_{\tilde{\alpha}_1} \cdot \tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  and  $s_{\alpha} \cdot \lambda \in \mathcal{P}^+$ . One can easily compute that in coordinates this translates to

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_1 &\leq -2 \\ \tilde{a}_2 &\geq 1 - \tilde{a}_1 \\ 0 &\leq \tilde{a}_3 \leq -2 - \tilde{a}_1 . \end{aligned}$$

When these inequalities are satisfied we have a cohomological component  $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}(-\tilde{a}_1 - \tilde{a}_3 - 2)$  in  $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_4}(-\tilde{a}_1 - 2, \tilde{a}_1 + \tilde{a}_2 + 1, \tilde{a}_3)$ .

Case 2)  $s_{\tilde{\alpha}_3} \cdot \tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  and  $s_{\alpha} \cdot \lambda \in \mathcal{P}^+$ , which translates to

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \tilde{a}_1 \leq -2 - \tilde{a}_3 \\ \tilde{a}_2 &\geq 1 - \tilde{a}_3 \\ \tilde{a}_3 &\leq -2 . \end{aligned}$$

When these inequalities are satisfied we have a cohomological component  $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_2}(-\tilde{a}_1 - \tilde{a}_3 - 2)$  in  $V_{\mathfrak{sl}_4}(\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2 + \tilde{a}_3 + 1, -\tilde{a}_3 - 2)$ .

**Example 3.2.** Here we consider the same inclusion  $\mathfrak{sl}_2 \xrightarrow{\iota_1} \mathfrak{sl}_2 \oplus \mathfrak{sl}_2 \xrightarrow{\iota_2} \mathfrak{sl}_4$  as in the previous example, but we associate to it a different embedding of flag manifolds, by choosing different Borel subalgebras. We take  $\mathfrak{b}$  and  $\mathfrak{b}_1$  as before, but  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_4$  is defined to consist of the matrices of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & 0 & * \\ 0 & * & 0 & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \end{bmatrix} .$$

Let  $\tilde{\alpha}_1, \tilde{\alpha}_2, \tilde{\alpha}_3$  be the simple roots of  $\mathfrak{sl}_4$ . Then we see that the only simple root of  $\mathfrak{sl}_2$  for which  $\iota^*(\tilde{\alpha}_j) = \alpha$  is  $\tilde{\alpha}_2$ . Let  $\tilde{\lambda} = (\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \tilde{a}_3) \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$  have length 1. As in the previous example we see that  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$  if and only if  $\tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_2} \cdot \tilde{\lambda} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  and  $s_{\alpha} \cdot \lambda \in \mathcal{P}^+$ . These conditions yield the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_1 + \tilde{a}_2 + 1 &\geq 0 \\ -\tilde{a}_2 - 2 &\geq 0 \\ \tilde{a}_2 + \tilde{a}_3 + 1 &\geq 0 \\ -\tilde{a}_1 - \tilde{a}_3 - 2 &\geq 0 . \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that this system is satisfied only for  $\tilde{\lambda} = -\tilde{\alpha}_2 = \tilde{s}_{\tilde{\alpha}_2} \cdot 0$ . We can conclude that there is a single weight giving a nonzero cohomological pullback in degree 1, and this pullback is

$$\pi^{-\tilde{\alpha}_2} : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} .$$

### 3.4 The adjoint representation and invariant polynomials

Let  $\mathfrak{g}$  be a semisimple complex Lie algebra and  $G$  be the associated connected simply connected complex Lie group. Let  $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{g}]$  denote the coordinate ring of  $\mathfrak{g}$ . It is a well-known classical result that the ad-invariant polynomials on  $\mathfrak{g}$  form a  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebra which is isomorphic to a polynomial algebra on  $\ell$  variables, where  $\ell = \text{rank}(\mathfrak{g})$ , see e.g. [Var68]. More precisely, there exist homogeneous polynomials  $p_1, \dots, p_\ell \in \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{g}]$  such that

$$\mathfrak{I} = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{g}]^G = \mathbb{C}[p_1, \dots, p_\ell] .$$

The polynomials  $p_1, \dots, p_j$  are not uniquely determined, but their degrees are. Let  $d_j = \deg p_j$ . These integers are numerical invariants of  $\mathfrak{g}$  and are important in various contexts, see e.g. [Kos59]. The numbers  $d_1, \dots, d_j$  are all distinct if  $\mathfrak{g}$  is simple. For a semisimple  $\mathfrak{g}$  one obtains the totality of degrees for the simple factors, so some numbers may occur with multiplicity. Here is the list of the sets  $D = \{d_1, \dots, d_\ell\}$  for the simple Lie algebras:

$$\begin{aligned} D(A_\ell) &= \{2, 3, \dots, \ell + 1\} & , & & D(G_2) &= \{2, 6\} , \\ D(B_\ell) &= \{2, 4, \dots, 2\ell\} & , & & D(F_4) &= \{2, 6, 8, 12\} , \\ D(C_\ell) &= \{2, 4, \dots, 2\ell\} & , & & D(E_6) &= \{2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12\} , \\ D(D_\ell) &= \{2, 4, \dots, 2\ell - 2, \ell\} & , & & D(E_7) &= \{2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18\} , \\ & & & & D(E_8) &= \{2, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 24, 30\} . \end{aligned}$$

Note that the adjoint representation is self-dual so that  $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{g}] = S(\mathfrak{g}^*) \cong S(\mathfrak{g})$  as  $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules, and an explicit isomorphism can be obtained using the Killing form. We choose to work with  $S(\mathfrak{g})$  instead of  $S(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ , so we shall think of  $p_1, \dots, p_\ell$  as elements of  $S(\mathfrak{g})$  from now on. It is not hard to determine the freedom available for the choice of each generator  $p_j$ . Obviously scaling is possible and, for types  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ , this is the only freedom. For all other types there are other possible alterations. For instance, for type  $A_3$ , i.e.  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_4$ , we have  $d_1 = 2, d_2 = 3, d_3 = 4$ . The degree components of the first two generators are one dimensional, i.e.  $\dim S^2(\mathfrak{g})^G = \dim S^3(\mathfrak{g})^G = 1$ . Thus  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are determined up to scaling. However,  $\dim S^4(\mathfrak{g})^G = 2$  as this space contains  $p_1^2$  along with a third generator of  $\mathfrak{I}$ . Thus  $p_3$  is determined up to a summand proportional to  $p_1^2$ . The general pattern is analogous.

The goal in this section is to show that there exist generators for  $\mathfrak{I}$ , which may be realized as cohomological components in the spaces  $S^{d_1}(\mathfrak{g}), \dots, S^{d_\ell}(\mathfrak{g})$  respectively. Of course, we need to specify a suitable equivariant embedding of flag manifolds.

Set  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{sl}(\mathfrak{g})$  and let  $\iota = \text{ad} : \mathfrak{g} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  be the inclusion given by the adjoint representation. Note that the degree components  $S^d(\mathfrak{g})$  are finite dimensional irreducible  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ -modules, the symmetric powers of the natural representation, and their highest weights lie along the first fundamental ray of the dominant Weyl chamber. Then  $\mathbb{C}p_j$  is an irreducible  $\mathfrak{g}$ -submodule in  $S^{d_j}(\mathfrak{g})$ .

**Theorem 3.9.** *There exist Borel subalgebras  $\mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$  and  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  with  $\mathfrak{b} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  such that, for a suitable choice of  $p_j$ , the  $\mathfrak{g}$ -submodule  $\mathbb{C}p_j \subset S^{d_j}(\mathfrak{g})$  is a cohomological component relative to the embedding of complete flag manifolds  $G/B \hookrightarrow \tilde{G}/\tilde{B}$ .*



More precisely, the pullback  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}}$  realizing this component is in cohomology of highest possible degree, which is  $r = \dim(G/B) = \#\Delta^+$ , the restricted weight is  $\lambda = \iota^*\tilde{\lambda} = \langle \Delta^+ \rangle$ , and the resulting sheaf  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$  is the canonical sheaf on  $G/B$ .

*Proof.* We start with the definition of the nested Borel subalgebras. We fix a Cartan and a Borel subalgebras  $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ , and refer to section 1 for the notions and notation related to such a pair. The choice of  $\mathfrak{h}$  and  $\mathfrak{b}$  is not restricted since all such pairs are conjugate under  $G$ . The subtlety is to find a suitable  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ . In fact we shall consider a family of Borel subalgebras of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  and choose the appropriate member at the end of the proof. The Borel subalgebras of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  are in a bijection with the complete flags in the natural representation of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ . In turn the natural representation of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  coincides, as a vector space, with  $\mathfrak{g}$ . The condition that  $\mathfrak{b} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  means that the flag  $\mathcal{F}l_{\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}}$  corresponding to  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  must be stable under the (adjoint) action of  $\mathfrak{b}$ . We shall consider a family of flags in  $\mathfrak{g}$  parametrized by the manifold  $\mathcal{F}l(\mathfrak{h})$  of complete flag in the Cartan subalgebra  $\mathfrak{h}$ . In our result we shall care mainly about the projection of  $\mathcal{F}l(\mathfrak{h})$  onto the projective space  $\mathbb{P}(\mathfrak{h})$  of one-dimensional subspaces of  $\mathfrak{h}$ .

*Definition of the flag  $\mathcal{F}l(y)$  for  $y \in \mathcal{F}l(\mathfrak{h})$ .* We shall define the flag  $\mathcal{F}l(y)$  by an ordered basis of  $\mathfrak{g}$  consisting of root vectors and a basis of  $\mathfrak{h}$ . The flag  $\mathcal{F}l(y)$  shall be a completion of the partial flag in  $\mathfrak{g}$  given by the triangular decomposition  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{m} \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{m}^-$ . Fix any order  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r$  on set the positive roots  $\Delta^+$  such that the corresponding flag in  $\mathfrak{m}$  is fixed by the action of  $\mathfrak{b}$  (one such order can be obtained by first fixing a partial order according to the heights of the roots and then ordering the sets of equal heights arbitrarily). Let  $h_1, \dots, h_\ell$  be any ordered basis of  $\mathfrak{h}$ , and denote the corresponding flag in  $\mathfrak{h}$  by  $y = y(h_1, \dots, h_\ell)$ . Now consider the ordered basis

$$e_{\beta_1}, \dots, e_{\beta_r}, h_1, \dots, h_\ell, e_{-\beta_r}, \dots, e_{-\beta_1}, \quad (16)$$

to be denoted by  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  (with  $n = \ell + 2r$ ). Let  $\mathcal{F}l(y)$  be the corresponding complete flag in  $\mathfrak{g}$ , and let  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}(y)$  be the Borel subalgebra of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  stabilizing  $\mathcal{F}l(y)$ . It is clear that  $\mathfrak{b} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ .

The basis (16) defines a Cartan subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  consisting of the elements which are diagonal in this basis, as well as a set of simple roots corresponding to the order. Fix a compact real form  $\mathfrak{k} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ . Since the adjoint representation is irreducible, there is a unique compact real form  $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  containing  $\mathfrak{k}$ . We now make the additional assumption that the basis  $h_1, \dots, h_\ell$  is orthogonal with respect to the unique Hermitian form on  $\mathfrak{g}$  which is  $\mathfrak{k}$ -invariant. Note that this assumption does not limit the choice of  $y \in \mathcal{F}l(\mathfrak{h})$ , because every flag can be obtained from an orthogonal ordered basis. Furthermore, we may assume that the root vectors  $e_\alpha$  satisfy the relations (3), and with this assumption the basis (16) is orthogonal. This ensures that we have  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{k}} \oplus i\tilde{\mathfrak{k}}$ , where  $\tilde{\mathfrak{k}} = \mathfrak{k} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$ . We now have everything in place, ready to apply theorem 2.2.

So far we have fixed a basis for the natural representation of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ , as well as the corresponding Cartan subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$  consisting of diagonal matrices and Borel subalgebra  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  consisting of upper-triangular matrices. Before proceeding further with

the proof let us recall some commonly used notation for the roots and Weyl group elements of  $\mathfrak{sl}_n$ . For  $j, k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  let  $E_{j,k}$  denote the elementary matrix having 1 at the  $(j, k)$ -th entry and zeros elsewhere. Then  $\{E_{j,k} : j \neq k\}$  is a complete set of root vectors for  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  with respect to  $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ . Let  $\tilde{\alpha}_{j,k}$  denote the root corresponding to  $E_{j,k}$  for  $j \neq k$ . Then the simple roots of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{b}}$  are  $\tilde{\alpha}_{j,j+1}$  for  $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ . Let  $\tilde{s}_1, \dots, \tilde{s}_{n-1}$  denote the corresponding simple reflections generating  $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ .

Let us exhibit an element  $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathcal{W}}$  such that  $\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) = ae_{-\Delta^+}^*$ . Recall that, since we are considering an embedding of complete flag manifolds, we have  $\iota = \varphi_o$ . The image of  $e_{\Delta^+}$  under  $\iota$  can be written as a linear combination of simple tensors:

$$\iota(e_{\Delta^+}) = \sum_{\tilde{\Phi} \subset \tilde{\Delta}^+} c_{\tilde{\Phi}} \tilde{e}_{\tilde{\Phi}}.$$

We are looking for  $\tilde{w}$  such that  $c_{\Phi_{\tilde{w}}} \neq 0$ . Notice that, for every  $j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$  we have

$$\iota(e_{\beta_j})v_{r+1} = [e_{\beta_j}, h_1] = -\beta_j(h_1)e_{\beta_j} = -\beta_j(h_1)v_j.$$

Put  $\tilde{\Phi} = \{\tilde{\alpha}_{j,r+1} : 1 \leq j \leq r\} \subset \tilde{\Delta}^+$ . Then we have

$$c_{\tilde{\Phi}} = \prod_{j=1}^r -\beta_j(h_1).$$

Assume now that  $h_1$  is regular, so that  $c_{\tilde{\Phi}} \neq 0$ . The set  $\tilde{\Phi}$  is in fact the inversion set  $\Phi_{\tilde{w}}$  of the Weyl group element

$$\tilde{w} = \tilde{s}_1 \tilde{s}_2 \dots \tilde{s}_r.$$

Hence we have

$$\varphi_o^*(\tilde{e}_{-\Phi_{\tilde{w}}}^*) = c_{\tilde{\Phi}} e_{-\Delta^+}^*. \quad (17)$$

The second step is to determine all dominant weights  $\tilde{\mu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  such that  $w_o \cdot (\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mu})) \in \mathcal{P}^+$ . In the presence of (17) it is equivalent to working with the linear action of the Weyl groups and considering  $w_o(\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})))$ . For the computations it is more convenient to write the weights of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$  as “ $gl$ -weights”, i.e.  $\tilde{\lambda} = (\tilde{\lambda}_1, \dots, \tilde{\lambda}_n)$  (then the dominant ones are those whose components are non-increasing integers). In these terms, the restriction of weights is written as

$$\iota^*(\tilde{\lambda}_1, \dots, \tilde{\lambda}_n) = \tilde{\lambda}_1 \beta_1 + \dots + \tilde{\lambda}_r \beta_r - \tilde{\lambda}_{n-r+1} \beta_r - \dots - \tilde{\lambda}_n \beta_1.$$

Now, we take  $\tilde{\mu} = (\tilde{\mu}_1, \dots, \tilde{\mu}_n) \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$  and compute

$$\begin{aligned} \iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})) &= \iota^*(\tilde{\mu}_2, \tilde{\mu}_3, \dots, \tilde{\mu}_{r+1}, \tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_{r+2}, \dots, \tilde{\mu}_n) \\ &= \tilde{\mu}_2 \beta_1 + \dots + \tilde{\mu}_{r+1} \beta_r - \tilde{\mu}_{n-r+1} \beta_r - \dots - \tilde{\mu}_n \beta_1. \end{aligned}$$

We are interested to know when  $\mu = w_o(\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})))$  is dominant. It is dominant if and only if  $w_o\mu = \iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu}))$  is anti-dominant; thus we do not need to know the exact form of  $w_o$ . For  $w_o\mu$  to be anti-dominant, it is necessary that its inner product with any strictly dominant weight  $\nu$  be non-positive. Let  $\nu$  be strictly dominant. We have

$$(\nu, w_o\mu) = (\tilde{\mu}_2 - \tilde{\mu}_n)(\nu, \beta_1) + \cdots + (\tilde{\mu}_{r+1} - \tilde{\mu}_{n-r+1})(\nu, \beta_r) .$$

Since  $(\nu, \beta_j) > 0$  and  $\tilde{\mu}_{j+1} - \tilde{\mu}_{n-j+1} \geq 0$  for all  $j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ , it follows that  $(\nu, w_o\mu) \leq 0$  if and only if  $(\nu, w_o\mu) = 0$  if and only if  $\tilde{\mu}_2 = \cdots = \tilde{\mu}_n$  if and only if  $\tilde{\mu} = k\tilde{\omega}_1$ . (Here  $\tilde{\omega}_1$  is the first of the fundamental weights  $\tilde{\omega}_1, \dots, \tilde{\omega}_{n-1}$  of  $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ .) In such a case, clearly  $\mu = 0$ . To summarize, for  $\tilde{\mu} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^+$ , we have

$$\mu = w_o\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})) \in \mathcal{P}^+ \iff \tilde{\mu} = k\tilde{\omega}_1 \text{ for some } k \geq 0 ,$$

and

$$\mu = w_o\iota^*(\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})) \in \mathcal{P}^+ \implies \mu = 0 .$$

We can conclude that the only possible cohomological components associated with the fixed embedding  $\varphi$  and pair of Weyl group elements  $\tilde{w}, w_o$  are trivial  $G$ -modules included in symmetric powers of the natural representation of  $\tilde{G}$ , i.e. ad-invariant polynomials on  $\mathfrak{g}^*$ . Specifically, for  $k \geq 0$  and  $\tilde{\lambda} = \tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot (k\tilde{\omega}_1)$ , we have

$$\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} : S^k(\mathfrak{g})^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} .$$

Now we have come to verifying condition (ii) of theorem 2.2. The relevant extreme weight vector  $\tilde{v} = \tilde{v}^{\tilde{w}^{-1}(\tilde{\mu})}$  in this case equals  $\tilde{v} = v_{r+1}^k = h_1^k \in S^k(\mathfrak{g})$ . We are looking for a trivial  $G$ -submodule of  $S^k(\mathfrak{g})^*$  whose non-zero elements do not vanish at  $\tilde{v}$  as linear functionals. Notice that, for  $f \in S^k(\mathfrak{g})^*$ , we have

$$f(\tilde{v}) = k!f(h_1) ,$$

where on the right hand side we consider  $f$  as a polynomial function on  $\mathfrak{g}$ . Thus  $f(\tilde{v}) \neq 0$  if and only if  $f(h_1) \neq 0$ . Recall that  $h_1$  is already restricted to be outside the root hyperplanes. Now, let  $Z \subset \mathfrak{h}$  be the Zariski closed set defined by the vanishing of the roots and all nonconstant ad-invariant polynomials. Then, if we choose  $h_1 \notin Z$  we get  $\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}} \neq 0$  for all  $k$  such that  $S^k(\mathfrak{g})^G \neq 0$ . Furthermore, the images of  $(\pi^{\tilde{\lambda}})^*$  for  $k = d_1, \dots, d_\ell$  generate  $\mathfrak{J}$ . This completes the proof of the theorem.  $\square$

**Remark 3.1.** *It is evident from the proof of theorem 3.9 that the resulting cohomological components vary with  $h_1$ . Several questions arise. For instance: is it true that every set of generators for  $\mathfrak{J}$  can be obtained for a suitable  $h_1$ ? Or, since  $h_1$  may be chosen so that the generators vanish on it and the associated cohomological components generate a proper subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{J}$ , one could ask: which subalgebras can be obtained in this way? To answer these questions one needs relevant knowledge about the zero-loci of generators of  $\mathfrak{J}$ .*

**Remark 3.2.** *The construction described in the proof of theorem 3.9 can be used to show that conditions (i) and (ii) of theorem 2.2 are independent in general. Namely, if the element  $h_1$  is chosen in the zero locus of  $p_2$  but not on a root hyperplane, we obtain a map  $\pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot 2\tilde{\omega}_1}$  for which (i) is satisfied while (ii) isn't. If  $h_1$  is chosen on a root hiperplane, but not in the zero locus of  $p_2$ , then  $\pi^{\tilde{w}^{-1} \cdot 2\tilde{\omega}_1}$  satisfies (ii) but not (i).*

**Remark 3.3.** *Along the lines of the preceding remarks we obtain diverse examples for the monoid  $\mathcal{C}_{w,\tilde{w}}$  of cohomological pairs of dominant weights studied in section 2.3 (see also remark 2.4). Here  $w = w_o$  and  $\tilde{w}$  are as in the proof of the above theorem. We see that  $\mathcal{D}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} = \{(0, m\tilde{\omega}_1) : m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$ . Since  $S^1(\mathfrak{g})$  does not contain invariants,  $(0, \tilde{\omega}_1) \notin \mathcal{C}_{w_o,\tilde{w}}$ , and hence  $\mathcal{D}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} \setminus \mathcal{C}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} \neq \emptyset$ . This complement can be finite or infinite. Indeed, let  $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_3$ . If  $h_1$  is in a generic position, we obtain  $\mathcal{C}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} = \mathcal{D}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} \setminus (0, \tilde{\omega}_1)$ . If  $h_1$  is not on a root hyperplane but in the zero locus of  $p_2$ , respectively  $p_3$ , we obtain  $\mathcal{C}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} = \{(0, m\tilde{\omega}_1) : m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}$ , respectively  $\mathcal{C}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} = \{(0, m\tilde{\omega}_1) : m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}\}$ . In the last two cases, we observe that the number  $k$  from theorem 2.8, for which  $k\mathcal{D}_{w_o,\tilde{w}} \subset \mathcal{C}_{w_o,\tilde{w}}$ , equals respectively 2 and 3. Hence this number is not determined by the embedding  $\iota$  of Lie algebras, but really depends on the choice of Borel subalgebras, i.e. depends on the embedding  $\varphi$  of flag manifolds.*

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